

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man-

Composting Manure.

There is an annual waste of vegetable matter how geologists account for the formation of such

this evil. Some farmers are so situated that they can secure a crop of hay from the natural meadows, and expend the manure from its consumption on their uplands. This works well in many places. Some have resorted to the muck swamp and hauled into their yards a quantity of this edly known under the name of Puddingstone, material to be worked over by hogs and cattle. Conglomerate and Grauwacke Slate. It is com-Many farmers have secured a handsome income posed of water-worn pebbles cemented together, from this source. There is one class of manures usually by clay, silicious slate and oxide of iron. known simply as absorbents, such as sand and There are rock formations of this substance near saw dust. These absorb the liquid contents of the Forks of the Kennebec. Boulders like those the barn yard, stables and sink spouts, which mentioned by our correspondent, are occasionally would otherwise go to waste. Muck may be found scattered over the whole State. Should be saved in this way. We hear a great deal said ever go to Roxbury, Mass., he will find the ledges about making manure, when the truth is we are there composed entirely of this rock. only saving the manure within our reach from The specimens he speaks of were drifted along

roofs of buildings pour their contents into our formation on the banks of the Anderscoggin river yards, and the water is thus allowed to drench where the sand and oxide of iron have cementthe manure and then run off, a serious loss is re- ed the pebbles together forming a puddingstone. ceived. On the other hand, manure may be too Our correspondent may learn from his specidry, and all the best elements will be evaporated men that there have been some mighty changes in gases, leaving a dry and almost useless sub- in the structure of our globe in order to form exstance in its place. Allowing pigs to work over the manure heap both summer and winter is the that themselves once constituted beds of rocks, best method of preserving it from waste, while and have been broken up, rounded by friction they intermingle coarse contents so as to reduce with each other, and shaped into these forms, and

the common receptacle of all the manure made, EDS. as far as possible. When practicable, the sink spout should enter there. Let all the rubbish about the buildings and garden be tumbled in there to be saturated by the liquids from every source, and no small amount of manure will be accumulated in a short time. We find that we can save several loads a year from this source accumulate by persevering attention. A single hog may be made to work over many loads in one scason if he be only provided with the material. A farmer of our acquaintance is making use of the sediment from the bottom of a mill pond, where it has accumulated two feet deep. He regards it as something much more valuable than muck for compost, especially in his locality where settled in his mill-pond. The experiment is certainly worth trying elsewhere.

A small expenditure of lime, plaster, ashes and refuse salt may be made with profit for the purpose of adding to the decomposition and prepara-

The man who has an abundance of manure may be sure of abundant crops of something. Great out a proportionate expenditure of manure, and an inverted umbrella. such a man is usually found among those who look well to the compost heaps.

plenishing his farm, must make his money from of the way the better. some other source, and farm it for pleasure rather than profit. There may be circumstances nure at a cheap rate and haul it to his land at the present season. a time of year when it will not interfere with Lis other labors. Let us all see if we cannot add materially to our manure heap for the year to come, and have the satisfaction of seeing a bountiful harvest as the result of our special efforts in oats. The general reason given is, that the oats

Mildew on Gooseberries.

covered by mould or mildew.

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dew in dry seasons, but we have had so much catch of grass. rain the past month, it can hardly be attributed to that, although the check in the growth of the bushes, caused by the sudden change of temperature—probably the warm weather of the past week—may have induced it. In the moist cli. have a great desire to know, and I enclose samples have a great desire to know, and I enclose samples mate of England, where gooseberries are grown in great perfection, the mildew is rarely seen.

Many remedies have been suggested, among them syringing the fruit with a solution of nitre, with soap suds, or lime water; dusting the fruit

In order to remedy this evil, it is necessary to keep the bushes in a healthy, growing condition, especially while they are fruiting. Mulching with straw, and watering the plants freely during a drouth, are among the best means of accomplishing this. It may not be done this season in time to save much of the fruit, now that it has been attacked by it, but the mulch had better be applied at once, thereby inducing the growth and healthfulness of the bushes, and if not saving healthfulness of the bushes, and if not saving any of the fruit this season, will help them better to get a good growth another year. We regard it as quite useless to apply anything directions of the fruit the hope of remains it. ly to the fruit, with the hope of removing it. The application should be made to the roots of the bushes in the form of mulch, manure, &c.

respondents furnish us with anything relating to teresting to our other readers. See our miscella-

Conglomerate, or Puddingstone.

Messes:—As I have had some controversy with several persons of late, concerning the origin or formation of a stone in this vicinity, and we cannot agree, I should like to see your opinion of it in the Farmer, if you deem it worthy of notice.

There is a stone on the farm of E. M. Comins in this town, some five or six feet in diameter, both in height and breadth, which is composed of small stones of every variety that car be found. MESSES :- As I have had some controversy with small stones of every variety that can be found As soon as planting is over, it involuntarily occurs to the good farmer that he must begin to replenish his manure heap for the next year. There are but few farmers in Maine who do not complain that they do not make manure enough to carry on their operations successfully. This is especially true on our upland, granite soils.

There is an annual waste of veertable matter has been of every variety that can be found about here, from the size of a walnut to those as large as a man's head, which appear to be comented together with a sort of clay cement, but not as hard as the stones of which it is composed. About twenty feet from this stone, there are fragments of stones of the same formation which appear to have been broken from this; there are no other stones in this vicinity formed in this way. Now what I want is this. I wish to know were longists account for the formation of such that is not replenished by the ordinary modes of cultivation.

Different methods are resorted to, to remedy

By giving your opinion on the subject, you will oblige several of your readers.

East Eddington, May 29th, 1865.

Note. The specimens referred to are undoubt-

with other rocks, sand and gravel, from the North A suitable degree of moisture is necessary for during some past geological condition of the saving the greatest amount of manure. If the globe. We have seen specimens of a very recent them to a proper degree of consistency.

We like the plan of having an abundance of material at hand for the pigs. A few bushels chapters in the history of our globe which he can thrown over every other day will make no small learn to read with intenser interest and pleasure. addition to the manure heap in a single season. Let him obtain a good specimen weighing a pound for the cabinet of the Agricultural College.—

We tried an experiment the last week, which sistence of thick cream and put in a very little alone. It is astonishing how a manure heap will dissolved alum. This preparation becomes almost as hard as stone, and without the whiting is known among artists by the name of Scægliola. We next took a paste brush and washed the trees taking care to give a good coat next to the ground. We do not believe they will deposit their eggs through this substance, while no injury can be done to the tree. Only a small quantity should he had used muck without success, declaring that be mixed at a time. An hour's work will go all the strength of the muck had leaked out and over a large orehard of young trees. The experiment is a cheap one, and we wish others would repeat it, and report the result.

Young Apple Trees.

Now is a good time to give the right shape to your young apple trees. Cut off the lower limbs till you have a body the required height, then trim out the central branches so as to have it open crops of corn and hay cannot be expected with. in the centre, giving the whole top the shape of

It is also an excellent time to root out that poor and sickly looking tree, and prepare the ground As a general rule we have never believed that for a better one. A sick apple tree is no better buying manure was profitable for farmers in than a sickly looking dog, neither can ever be Maine. He who depends on this source of re- good for anything, and the quicker they are out

We are instituting some experiments against the borer, which we are sanguine will be success when the exception may be true, as when a man ful, and which we shall soon report for the benemay be able to purchase a large amount of ma- fit of others. They are uncommonly destructive

Laying Down to Grass.

An objection has been made by most farmers shade the ground too much. This may be true, but a successful farmer of our acquaintance says that the reason is that we mow the ground too close. When the straw is cut high like wheat Mrs. Walcott of this city has left at our office and rye, the snow lodges among the stubble and several gooseberries, some of them completely protects the grass, while by cutting too low we cause the grasses to bleed and die. These causes Gooseberries seem to be most affected with mil- may all have an influence in preventing a good

Names of Minerals.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have in my collection of in this. If you will be kind enough to give me the desired information in your paper, you will confer a favor upon a Litchfield, May 29th.

Note. The dark specimen is a pebble of comand leaves with sulphur, plaster, &c., but these pact, silicious slate, such as jewellers use to test have been found to be of little value. They do the quality of gold by rubbing it upon its surnot remove the cause, and their application would face. It looks much like specimens we have seen be like putting a plaster upon the foot to cure among agates, from the banks of the Mississippi river. The other specimen appears to be a carbonate of lime, but not knowing its history we can give no further information about it. In sending specimens for examination, its locality should be given if possible.-Ens.

Cheese Making on a Small Scale.

MESSES. EDITORS :- Will you be so kind as to

Note. We find in the American Agriculturist for June an excellent practical article from an experienced dairyman which we copy, hoping it Sweet Corn. Can any of our readers or cor- will give you the information needed, and be in-

New Publications.

WOODWARDS' GRAPERIES AND HORTICULTURAL BUILD-INGS. By Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward, Architects, New York. Published at office of the Horticulturist, 1865. Illustrated. pp 139. This neatly printed and finely illustrated work pon horticultural buildings, gives full informaner of construction, methods of heating by flues, steam, tanks, and by hot water pipes, with articles regarding hot beds, coal pits, propagating houses, orchard houses, &c., &c. The volume also contains about twenty designs for graperies and horticultural buildings of different extent and continue to supply the "other sort" himself, which, it seems, he is admirably adapted to furnish.

Princeton, May 29th 1865.

P. S. Grass, trees, fruit and berries, and all natural products of this climate, are full two weeks in advance of last season, one fact to go weeks in advance of last season, one fact to go

inish, and for various purposes. Its plain direcions for the erection and management of these upset so well. structures will command for it a wide sale, and eing the result of the practical experience of well known architects, its value as a hand book guide the novice will be highly respected. Address the publishers, or A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington St., Boston. For sale by C. A. Pierce, Augusta.

HOP CULTURE: Practical Details, from the Preparation

mily instruction, or general reading. The illusretention. A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass.,

Communications.

On Poultry---No. 8. DISEASES OF POULTRY.

a general thing, fowl that are kept on a farm where they get a change of food and pure water, and had room to let them run. I should let them nan power could save.

To those that are obliged to confine their fowl,

either in man, bird or beast, originates in a cold, and I would give the same medicine to one that I of its limbs, &c. The catarrh, pip, roup, and consumption, begin with a cold; some have the rattle in the throat, gasp for breath; this is called the gaspes; others, the eyes and head are affected and swell badly so that they cannot see to eat; an offensive discharge from the nostrils always attends these diseases; loss of appetite, extreme thirst, loss of strength, &c. When first them if promotely attended to read and some and the poison which has permeated her system.

One of my neighbors has a mare that has been discharged to read and some difficulty in breathing, the poison which has permeated her system. ways attends these diseases; loss of appetite, extreme thirst, loss of strength, &c. When first taken, if promptly attended to, red pepper and gioger in their food will often throw off this cold, and if this does not succeed, I resort to Homoepathic medicines and have never failed yet. This spring I had several sick with the roup, and I tried about all the remedies found in books—separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl, kept them in a separated them from the other fewl kept them in a separated them from the other fewl kept them in a separated them from the other fewl kept them in a separated them from the other fewl kept them in a separated them from the other fewl kept them from the ot warm place, gave them safe feed and attended to cause is the same.

I have made my article much longer than I in I have made my article much longer my article my a had seven fowl very sick with it, and they all have got well and are doing nicely, the hens are all washed them in warm soap suds and put on fresh lard. For vermin, I use yellow snuff mixed with lard, and put it on the back of the head and unthose that are confined. And the remedy is to let them out where they can get at worms, bits of meat, &c. It is caused by a want of something that they do not get when confined. Allfowl that are shut up should have a plenty of pure water, gravel, lime, and a variety of food.

For the Maine Farmer. "Early Spring" Once More.

MESSRS. EDITOTS:-Your Farmer of May 25, contains an article by a correspondent from Gray, upon the subject of "Early Spring" upsetting by one fell swoop, all the theories, premises, conclu-sions, and subject. "Gray" says he believes that from its effects.—Eds. weather. There will be no dispute between us pon that point, but I think "Gray" hat ice and snow is not an effect of hot weather onsequently, when, on the 10th of April, at which time my article was written, there being no ice, frost, or snow, I concluded that cold weather, of which these products are the effect,

from this cause, and vice versa. There are modifying causes which materially affect the weather, but we have not time to enumerate them in this

ticles contain "sound reasoning" he wants to see some of the "other sort." Now—I cannot afford upon horticultural buildings, gives full information upon the position and form of houses, manner of construction, methods of heating by flues, the first kind, exclusively, and let "Gray" still

with the theory and conclusion which "Gray

"Pine Weed Poisonous to Horses."

In a late number of the Farmer I noticed an article from the *Utica Herald* entitled "Pine weed poisonous to horses," from J. W. Colburn, in a communication to the Boston *Cultivator*, in which he states that pine-weed is poisonous to horses, and by it he had lost two horses before he knew the cause of their sickness. He also stated that he saved three by veterinary treatment. I felt or Culture: Practical Details. From the Preparation and Selection of the Soil, and Setting and Cultivation of Plants, to Picking, Drying, Pressing and Marketing; giving the experience of practical cultivators of the best Hop growing sections of the U.S. Illustrated with jorty engravings. New York: Orange the Kennebec; also, because I lost a horse last Judd. 1865.

The title given above conveys a good idea of two others injured. As the symptoms in mine the contents of this practical and valuable little were similar to those described by Mr. C., it will hand book. It gives more information upon the subject of which it treats, than has been presented to the public before for some time. All growed to the public before for some time. All growing fores should have a correct Price 40 cents. ing hops should have a copy. Price 40 cents. anything like staggers, was an unusually hearty for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington animal, and when hungry would eat everything indiscriminately, while at other times he would HOOKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The admira-b series of volumes upon "Science for the School when he was attacked I was not feeding with and Family," by Worthington Hooker, D. D., him, and I think was not seriously injured by it, blished by the Harpers, New York, of which although for a time he seemed rather clumsy and this is the first, cannot be too highly commended.

The volume is equally adapted for school and bor of times since I sold him, when he was

healthy.

The next attack was a young mare that I had ations give to the eye the practical application owned two years, and fed her chiefly on hay in of the principles, and make the truths more easy winter. Two years since I mowed a piece of interesting A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass., terval that had been tilled a number of years pecial agents for the sale of Harper & Brother's previously, but was then in clover and filled with pine-weed. This I fed to the mare for some time publications, furnish the work at the publishers till I noticed an apparent stiffness in her limbs, a twitching with her head and unsteady standing particularly in her hinder parts, and shying and staggering when led through a door or gate. I fed her differently, giving her potatoes freely and using timothy instead of clover, in which I pre-sumed there was but little pine-weed. From that attack she recovered. The next winter I again fed her with hay filled with pine-weed, but as she left so much of the weed in the crib, which I took out and fed to the cows, I did not fear anoth-On this subject there is a great diversity of er attack, though I feared the pine-weed was inand also as to the best remedies to be used. As ing at hay about a month the former symptom came on, and continued till it produced abortion from which she never rallied. Her eyes remain ed bright and her coat glossy. A number of days one—nature is the best and most successful right in a circle (occupying twenty feet of the barn floor) till her strength failed her and she fell down. She walked in this circle more than sixty before she died, she commenced turning to the hours without stopping longer than to take mouthful of hay occasionally. After she fell she will give my own experience and opinions on lived about two days in great agony. I did not kill In the first place most all diseases, it, bird or beast, originates in a cold, give the same medicine to one that I doubt it was from eating pine-weed.

would to the other. The catarrh, pip, roup and consumption in fowl, are one and the same disbeen worked hard the previous winter and fed consumption in fowl, are one and the same disease in different stages, and will affect some fowl differently from others. I believe in doctoring a horse, dog or fowl as I would myself with the same disease, and we have many diseases that are common to all, man, beast and bird. Many asbight and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a supplier of the previous winter and red with grain and hay free from this weed. I began to fed her the first of last May with bay in which there was a good deal of pine-weed, and also fed a little grain. When I commenced she was very bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a many little grain and hay free from this weed. I began to fed her the first of last May with bay in which there was a good deal of pine-weed, and also fed some fowl in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well, but in a short time I noticed a bright and well and the previous winter and red with grain and hay free from this weed. I began to be a bright and the previous winter and red with grain and hay free from this weed. I began to be a bright and the previous winter and red with grain and hay free from this weed. sert that vertigo, sometimes called megrim, staggers, &c.. cannot be cured. I have had many by cases, and seldom fail to cure, and simply by bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a bleeding them. bleeding them in the roof of the mouth with a sharp knife. This disease shows itself by the fowl turning from one side to the other, going round in a circle, staggering, losing the control of its limbs, &c. The catarrh, pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh, pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh pip, roup, and of its limbs, &c. The catarrh pip, roup, and t

arated them from the other fowl, kept them in a intervale hay cut on that river, I presume the

exertions they all died. I have, since that time, and seven fowl very sick with it, and they all have the public place too high a value on such a noble animal as the horse to find fault with a lengthy laying. I let them run out and gave them, three a day, Homoepathic medicines, and their heads were swollen so that they could not see to eat; recommend no cure, although I believe a prevenrecommend no cure, although I believe a preven tive is to fed with hav free from pine-weed der the wing, but tobacco put in their nests and if any one can give a remedy for such a disease, Will not other farmers give their experience, and fer the wing, but tobacco put in their nease and round the coop will save you all trouble from vermin. Egg-eaters and feather-eaters you will not often find in hens that have their liberty, but the death of this weed, the roots of which, like a muskrat's tail, must always reach the water

> Note. We learn from Mr. Francis Barker of Bethel, that he lost a colt from eating the weed known as "nine-weed" or "mares tail." (Equisetum arvenss) He had an old horse and a colt standing side by side and fed in the same manner. The horse had wit enough to poke the weed in a pile by itself and was unharmed, but the colt ate her hay and everything with it, and soon died

For the Maine Parmer "Thoughts as They Occur."

application of manure. The writer thought that harrowing it in was decidedly the best. I am must have departed prior to that date, else why for the other way. There are diversities of opin-the ice and snow? The fact of the ground being free from frost was a more potent reason with me, principle. By experience we gain knowledge, the ice and snow? The fact of the ground being free from frost was a more potent reason with me, for my conclusion, than the absence of snow. One foot of solid frost in the ground, in April would be more likely to retard vegetation than four feet of snow on it, because it would take a longer time, and more warm weather to dissipate the same.

I take the sun as the source of what light and heat we enjoy on the earth, (perhaps this is not sound reasoning, or a wise conclusion) and as we have as much sun in March, as in September, why is not the weather as warm, in the first, as the latter month? The reason is plain to me, and I presume it is to "Gray," although he says he would be very much pleased to know the causes that produce different temperatures in the same months, and does not believe they have been discovered yet. Now I believe the winds have a modifying influence upon the weather, at all seasons. Whenever we have a south west wind, prevailing continuously for a number of days in succession, drifting to us the balmy atmosphere of the tropics, our climate is affected more qr less inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws and my prevailing continuously draws an inference from nature, yet it does not appear continuously draws and my prevailing continu

clusive. Nature is not faultless. If it is, why does the orchardist prune his trees, or the farmer cut his potatoes &c? Man has been endowed with reason to remedy the imperfections of nature her-self. Surely if the manure is to pass only two or three inches below the surface there is no need of plowing more than four inches deep; yet it is an established fact I believe, that eight is better than four. What benefit is gained by plowing it in? The first year a good coat is spread on and it pases about eight inches below the surface. This, before the ground is again plowed becomes before the ground is again plowed, becomes thoroughly rotted, and the soil for several inches

has become impregnated with its fertilizing properties. Now when the ground is plowed again, first having a good coat of manure spread on, this rich soil is thrown upward. Thus it is readily seen that there are several inches of the richest soil at or near the surface, while the manure, that was turned under is undergoing the same process as that before. Now, my readers is not this soil equally if not better fitted to bring forth an abundant yield than as though it had been harrowed in? Perhaps this is fallacy, It may be that I am wrong, but when I am thus convinced I shall not be long in changing my

Most farmers are too sparing of their manure. They put it on too large a surface and thereby fail to secure that land. 'Tis like half feeding a starving man and looking for a full day's work

For the Maine Parmer Plant Less----Manure More----Cultivate Better.

MESSES. EDITORS: -In the last number of your Messas. Editors:—In the last number of your valuable paper, Brown would have the farmers of Maine plant more. Now this seems to me to be a wrong idea, I think that a greater part of our farmers plant too much, and it seems to me, if many would plant less, put on more manure to the milk they yielded has been converted into ice milk they will be the the they would raise larger. acre, and cultivate better, they would raise larger crops than they now do. Many farmers if, instead of planting two acres of corn, would put all of the manure for the two acres on one acre cheaply that in multitudes of private families the and plant it, they would raise as large, or a larger crop with half the labor. There are more evils connected with planting too much, for it is frequently the case that hoeing is not half through with before it is time to begin having, consequent ly it is but half done, or not at all.

I. P. BEARCE. Hebron, June 1st, 1865.

For the Maine Parmer. Remedy for Caterpillas.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I noticed in your paper of last week, an article giving directions for destroy-ing Worms nests on Apple trees. I have used Kerosene Oil with complete success, a few spoon-luls applied just above the nest on the limb will cover the entire surface where the worms have lodged. I take an oil can, tie it to the end of a pole of sufficient length to reach those on the higher branches, and when I discover a nest "oil it up." One application is sufficient to most effectually destroy this pest of the orchard.

Respectfully yours, H. Woodman. Sico, June 2nd, 1866.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Cheese Making from a Few Cows.

Cheese making is more profitable than butter aking in the hot summer months, for those who have not a good place to set milk or cream. We number we make a cheese daily, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds. The morning's milk is strained into a kettle with the night's milk, and warmed. Then, after having the rennet soaked a day or week previous, pour in as much as will curdle it in 10 or 20 minutes, but not sooner, as too much makes the cheese dry and apt to crack. A little experience here, however, is all that is necessary, is it would be impossible to tell the exact amount of rennet to the quantity of milk, owing to the great difference in the quality of rennet. Stir it together, and, when curdied, let it stand ten or fifteen minutes. Then cut the curd in slices with knife, about one inch thick, and cut crosswise in the same manner. Place the kettle again on stirring it gently, so as that the whole shall be heated evenly, considerably more than milk warm. This will separate the whey from the curd. Re-last year expressed my purpose to satisfy myself move the kettle from the fire, and let it stand a as to the size of hives most profitable, by expericheese needs some attention after putting to press, which can be better attended to in the morning.

I use the lever press in preference to the screw, the hive

weight, and on the other end lean a couple of profit in surplus honey or swarms.'

I have tried many things to rid my gooseberry and current bushes of the pest, (current worm,) with no effect, but have now hit on the means of their utter destruction. Take two pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolve in two gallons of hot water; dilute with ten to twelve gallons of cold water; sprinkle with a fine rose watering pot. When the dew is on the bushes in the of cold water; sprinkle with a fine rose watering to discover why they may not beat the larger pot. When the dew is on the bushes in the morning is the best time. In a few hours you will find the worms prostrated or dead, and have fallen off the bush, and the foliage not injured right, that the advantages of bee-keping depend except where the worms have eaten the leaf. The just proportion of connerse might not be the best to see surplus boxes, I am hardly adject to discover why they may not beat the larger hive in the amount of surplus. But a few weeks right, that the advantages of bee-keping depend much upon the construction of the hive. But except where the worms have eaten the leaf. The much upon the construction of the live. But just proportion of copperas might not be the best, as the least portion that will eradicate the worm is perhaps the best. We would recommend its use for other insects, but cannot say definitely; but rely on its destroying the currant worm.—

Cor. Utica Herald.

In much upon the construction of the live. But in not not size of live construction of the live. But in the construction of the live. But in the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the live. But in the local upon the construction of the local upon the

Curiosities of Horticulture.

It is one of the curious facts observable by practical horticulturists, that while a prodigious increase has been given to the production of every description of fruit, the price for whatever may be brought to market has been steadily advancing. Consumers have undoubtedly had some suspicion of the same remarkable fact. It would seem that the demand must be increasing faster than the the demand must be increasing faster than the supply, or these advancing prices could not be maintained. It would probably be difficult to account with precision for this state of things; but the fact is evident to all producers, that the more freely the great public is supplied with fruit the more it will consume.

There is reason why this should be the case with every luxury that comes before the public. Thirty years are the new daily summer induly.

Thirty years ago, the now daily summer indulgence in ice cream was almost unknown. It was manufactured as a rarity in only one or two aristocratic confectionaries in each of the great cities, where it was retailed in small wine glasses at to reach the place where it was sold. It was rarely seen at even weddings, because of its absurd price; and for years continued to be a sort of sealed luxury, in which the masses could not

But time has long since bravely changed the case. As the secret of its manufacture became known, so the imported luxury was spread before the public at a thousand new depositories. Their taste became educated to understand and appreciate it. The consumption became enormous. though cheaper processes were invented for pro-ducing it, until now, at less than half the price it yields a better profit to the maker than before. There are great farms around Philadelphia, which gence in the new luxury. Numberless machines were patented for producing it so readily and cheaply that in multitudes of private families the ice cream freezer has become as indispensable as

This process of educating the public taste for

the coffee mill.

superior fruits has also been going on for many years, producing, in some respects, equivalent results. The two most prominent ones are a vast production and an increase of price. The steam engine has been applied to the manufacture of ice cream, and ingenious restaurateurs have adulter-ated the product by the infusion of cheap ingredients, by which the public appetite is so far sat-isfied as to keep up the consumption. But no engine can multiply or ripen the peach or pear crop, or add a single bushel to the product of an acre of strawberries. It is to nature alone that we are indebted for the flavor of all these ex-quisite fruits. Human skill and assiduity may increase the quantity, and to accomplish this the peculiar province of horticulture. But demand evidently keeps pace with production. It must even exceed it, or prices would not so steadily rise. Twenty years ago strawberries could be purchased at eight cents per quart. Few persons produced them, perhaps no one cultivator had as much as an acre devoted to them. The masses never saw or tasted them. But in twenty years horticulture, all the world over, has made gigantic progress toward ranking among the exact soi ences. Its devotees have discovered and intro-duced multitudes of new and valuable fruits, while other enthusiasts have originated new grapes, new raspberries, new strawberries. The mense productiveness. This prime recommenda-tion to the strawberry has placed it within reach of the masses, and they, ever ready to appreciate a valuable fruit when made acceptable to them, have so enlarged the demand that he who now can boast of only one acre, is considered as among the moderate class of cultivators. It is an extraor-dinary incident of this condition of things that prices should continue to advance. But the undeniable that strawberries now sell for three is undentable that strawberries now sell for three or four times as much as they did twenty years ago. It may be evidence of increasing wealth among our people, or only one phase of the national extravagance. But it holds out to the careful horticulturist the surest promise of abundant pecuniary reward.—Author of "Ten Acres

Experiment on Size of Hives. It will be recollected by your readers, that I minute. Dip or pour off the whey on top, and pour the curd into a large butter-bowl. Salt to suit the taste. Then cut fine with a knife and put it in a crock, and set it in a cool place. If you have not such a place, put in salt enough for the next curd, which will preserve it until the old stock, and that was in a common box hive, next morning. Then make another curd in the same way, and mix well together, and put to press. I prefer this method, for two reasons. From, for my new hives. I have lost several of them from the way of them. First, while making cheese, the family can be my new stocks, most of them from the error of provided with milk and butter. Secondly, the placing a box of honey upon the top over the swarm, into which they crowded and perished most of them with a plentiful supply of honey in the hive below them. This loss has occurred in because the weight is constantly pressing, where-as the screw presses strongest at first. The weight should be light at first and gradually in-creased; and, if desirable, the cheese may be taken but the same creains and three designs and in the same creains and the same creains and the same creains and the same creains and the same creains are the same creains and the same creains are the same creains a creased; and, if desirable, the cheese may be taken out the same evening and turned, after washing the cloth, (which should be of linen.) and put back to press until morning, when it may be taken out and rubbed well with butter, and placed on an airy shelf and turned and rubbed daily. I prefer letting it remain until morning before turning, as the cloth will then come off readily, leaving the cheese perfectly smooth. It should then be put back to remain until next morning. Cheese made after the above directions, and pressed in this way, will seldom crack, or be injured by the cheese-fly; but if any should crack, rub them well with flour.

Cheese, but little inferior to the best quality, well with flour.

Cheese, but little inferior to the best quality, may be made from the milk of two or three cows, so large as to give full room for their laborers and by straining the night's milk altogether into a stores, they will make a very strong colony, and vessel sufficiently large to hold it, as but little gather a large amount of honey and no swarm, cream will rise when a large quantity of milk is (perhaps fill a salt barrel,) but the owner gets no contained in a deep vessel. Whatever does rise profit till he destroys the bees and takes out and should be removed, as it will run off in the whey. with Mr. Quinby-"If too large, more honey will A very simple, but rude press may be constructed by any farmer's wife in five minutes, which it is evident a portion might have been taken if will subserve a good purpose. Place the cheese on a broad board, a little inclined, and use a fence rail for a lever, placing one end under a which is seldom—but there is this advantage, structure of sufficient they will last a long time, and there is but little

reight, and on the other end of rails, or hang a pail of stones. Cheese should be pressed only hard enough to remove the whey. A little practice will make perfect. While pressing, the cheese should always be kept shaded from the sun. I think we are inexcusable if we have not our tables bountifully supplied with this pot our tables bountifully supplied with this pot our tables and nutritious article placed 14 boxes in the top and side chambers of placed 14 boxes in the top and side chambers of the aggregate capacity of something over each, of the aggregate capacity of something over 100 pounds. The bees from the small hive have already visited all their boxes, inspected and fast-ened the guide comb in each of the boxes. The other swarms are engaged in adding to their comb

visited.

If the central apartment of 1,200 inches gives

I have found some loss of time growing out of

change of a suit of boxes, generally several s. Should we not secure a still greater ount from the hive of the size of Dr. Bevans', amount from the hive of the size of Dr. Bevans', with an arrangement of boxes that gives them full room for all their labor, and requires no change of boxes to delay or hinder them?—Jaspen Hazen in Country Gentleman.

The people of New England are giving a good deal of attention to raising fruit, especially apples and pears, and it becomes important to them to know the best modes of treatment in regard to and the trees, and how to shun those practices—if an any there are—that are injudicious, and even hurtful. Among the important labors of the fruit-grower is that of pruning the trees. Being placed in an artificial condition by budding or placed in an artificial condition by budding or grafting, they must be treated as such during their lives,—and they will live on vigorously and healthy to a good old age if properly cared for, or decay and die prematurely, if neglected or improperly treated.

The work of pruning is often done in a careless and hurtful manner. The limbs are cut off with an axe, and the bark bruised so that it will never heal, or sawed partly off and allowed to split on the under side. A wound made in this way cannot heal, any more than could a man's arm if the

not heal, any more than could a man's arm if the flesh about the wound where amputation takes place, were bruised with a hammer! Good prun-ing is a delicate operation, requiring much care and practice. Limbs taken off should be cut nearly or quite level with the side of the branch from which they grow. The operator will see the necessity of this when he reflects that no action exists in a stub that has no spud at its terminal end. It will not, therefore, readily heal over when cut off. But cut it close to the parent branch, leaving the edges quite smooth, and the wound will readily heal over. When stubs are left, they gradually decay, giving the tree an unsightly appearance, and finally the decay runs in the study of the stud to the larger branches, or into the trunk itself.

Time for Pauning. Never, when the sap is in full motion, as in April and May, and it is better not to prune in March, as a few sunny days will tart the sap even in that month. The reas this is, that the tubes that conduct the sap to the this is, that the tubes that conduct the eap to the branches are full, and if out off, the sap will run out. When the sap comes to the light and air, it trickles down the bark and undergoes a change that is very unfavorable to the tree, It frequently kills the bark entirely, and finally the tree itself.

By the middle of June, a large amount of the large amount of the large come to the branches and exhausted a sap has gone to the branches and exhausted a portion of it in expanding the leaves and flowers; most of the remainder then returns down the tree, immediately under the outer bark, in a thickened state, and this makes the annual growth in the diameter of the tree. When this is the state of things, then is the proper time to prune. The wound made will rarely bleed, and it will heal over quicker than at any other season of the year. This period lasts from the middle of June to the of July, when the second growth so called, com-mences, and the sap is again active in the pores

It is safe to prune, also, after the leaves have fallen in October, or at any time afterwards un-the sap is active, but the weunds made will not heal as readily as they do in June. The black bark that may be seen in almost any orchard, is evidence that the trees were pruned at an improper season .- N. E. Farmer.

Churning Milk.

The following article from the Massachusetts Plowman, touches upon an important subject to

dairymen :] In summer there is often an advantage in ohurning the milk instead of the cream, especially in very large dairies. It is less labor, which often becomes of essential advantage in large dairies. And then you can obtain more butter from the same quantity of milk. That is another ad-

Those who practice this mode strain the milk into a churn, and let it stand till it is sour, but not loppered, because the butter is more readily produced from sour than from fresh milk.

A careful experiment to test the comparative advantages of the two methods resulted as follows: The experimenter, Mr. Zoller, of Oswegatchie, N. Y., took 208 quarts of milk and strained it into pans. He let it set till the cream had risen thoroughly, then skimmed and churned. It produced 17 1-2 pounds of butter, ready for packing.

The part morning he took the A careful experiment to test the comparative

and strained it into churns, let it stand till it was sour, but not loppered, and churned and treated in the same manner. The result of this was 194 pounds of butter ready for packing. This, it will be seen, was a gain of ten per cent. over the ordinary method of churning the cream. Mr. Zoller, who practices the latter mode throughout the contract the contract of the contract the the summer, believes there is uniformly about the same difference in its favor.

Another dairyman, Mr. Holbert, of Chemung, N. Y., who uniformly churns the milk instead of the cream, says! "I put from one to two pails of water in each churn when nearly done, in order to thin the milk, and make it produce all the but-ter it contains. Great care should be taken not to let the milk stand too long before churning, as in that case in hot weather it being too sour, and the butter will be sour also; and in cold weather it becomes bitter; all of which can be prevented in cold weather by putting one quart of buttermilk in each tub before straining the milk, and in hot weather by churning as soon as the milk becomes thick and moist on the top of the cream.

On the whole, the practice appears to be gaining ground in the larger dairies, on account of the great saving of labor in the manipulations of he milk, such as setting for cream, skimming, etc.

Remedy for Crows Pulling Corn. The New England Farmer recommends soaking

ed corn in tar water as a remedy against equirels and crows pulling corn. The corn to be soaked in a pailful of hot water over night in which a table spoonful of tar has been put, and that it has been repeatedly tried and never fails. There is one objection to soaking seed corn, although the charge man be perfectly religible. though the above may be perfectly reliable against the depredations of crows. This object ion is, that when corn has been soaked and planted in a dry time and followed by dry weather, the seed is apt to dry up and never sprout. Some years ago we got caught in this way and had to plant over, and since that time have been rather cautious in soaking seed corn. It is true, damp weather usually occurs in the early part of the season, and in that case the soaked corn springs up earlier, but when the ground is very dry, with no prospect of rains for several days, the danger that we have noticed may be apprethe ground at such times while the dry corn lying until moisture sufficient to sprout it was obtained, was out of the ground before it was discovered that the soaked seed had failed. We have tried that the soaked seed had failed. We have tried many ways to keep crows from pulling corn, and the best as well as the easiest prevention is to diprags in a mixture of sulphur, and grease and fasten to short stakes set up in the field. The crow has sharp olfactories and does not like the odor of sulphur. In vulgar parlance, "he smells a mice," and fancies a trap has been laid to catch him, and so "keeps clear of the coast." The device, however, does not operate with squirrels, and where these and the grub prevail, we think we should manage in some way to tar the corn as suggested by the Farmer, and invite the co-operation of the crows, to lend a helping hand in grubbing the field, There can be but little doubt but that crows do a great deal of valuable service on the farm as an insect destroyer, and that his occasional corn-pulling has given him a bad reputation, which has resulted in making him a very much abused bird.— Utica Herals. Maine Farmer.

moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the nam of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwis we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES. Mr. Jas. Students is now on a collecting ing tour in Kennebec County.

Our Country's Peril.

The dark cloud that hung over us for many years and which all the light that could be reflected from the statesmen of our land could not remove, has at last seemed to break. The great struggle has passed, in which the cause of humanity and human progress have been triumphant. The doctrine of State Rights can never again find prominent advocates without being referred to the terrible record of civil war for four years past. We well remember remarking to a man some twenty-five years ago, who was extremely radical in his views, that if we could by a single stroke of the pen at that time, announce

the abolition of slavery in twenty years from that time, we would be willing to wait till that period. Although our view of the subject was not relished at the time, yet events have proved that some one has been found to do the same thing at a later period. But it is only in a certain sense that slavery is abridged. So long as the colored race, numbering four millions of people, are held in a sort of

serfdom, we can but feel that perils are still be-It is the glory of New England that we have but few paupers among us. We well remember the astonishment of an Englishman when we told him that many of our villages hardly had a pauper, and that one-half of the rural and village opulation had never seen one. His own benevo ence had been well taxed in his own community in looking after the immediate wants of the swarms of paupers that surrounded him, and he hardly thought we could be Christians if we had no paupers. Now, why is all this? It is because every man, when he arrives at the age of twenty-one, is expected to become a citizen, to be a voter, to express his opinion freely in public matters, to read the newspapers, because he can real and write; in short, he is expected to be a man, and consequently he feels and enjoys his

nanhood. Such in a word, is the New England mode of thinking and acting, no matter whether a man be of native or of foreign birth. The secret of the whole matter lies in a single sentence we allow the emigrant to become a citizen, and his family soon become Americanized and ceases to be a foreign element in our midst. Let him still continue to be an alien, and the chances are, that his family will be paupers, and he be a secret and open enemy of our institutions. Now t seems to us that though we abolish slavery, we shall accomplish but little towards elevating the condition of the colored race, unless we make them feel that they are citizens like ourselves. Without this, our great danger will be that we shall be compelled to support a race of paupers

We are aware that there are serious difficulties on. The dee seated prejudices everywhere existing, the difficulty attending the elevation of every people, the races, all have an important bearing in the settlement of such a question. Could we look down from some elevated position upon the whole human family, as the Supreme Ruler of nations can see them, we might find that the skins of all mer are transparent to his eye, and that it is the soul of man, that immortal part of a human being, which especially engages his attention.

We hold it as a part of our political creed that no foreign element should be encouraged in our midst. If a man emigrates from a foreign land, let him be encouraged to become a citizen of our country, and he will soon learn to do what he has not been accustomed to in his native land, to speak of what we intend to do as a people, a though by coming here he had acquired a posses sion of something he can call his own.

It is well to discard our former notions and prejudices and look this matter square in the face to as to strike down all future chance for agita tion on the vexatious subject that came well nigh breaking us to pieces as a nation. Let justice judgment and mercy find a place in our hearts in all our public and private relations of life, and we shall have more exalted views of the great plan in the government of the world.

OUR NAVAL FORCES. The Army and Navy Journal states that Admiral Goldsborough is to have command of the squadron which is designed to cruise off the coast of Europe. The vessels are to consist of the Colorado, flag ship, the Kearsarge, the Niagara, the Sacramento, Shawmut, and the Frolic, all first class steam frigates. These vessels will be stationed along the coast o Europe, but none will be sent into the Mediterranean until the next winter, our government not being disposed to intrust its cruisers in a closed sea, so long as the vessels of the United States are placed upon an equality with the piratical craft of the exploded confederacy. Admiral Goldborough, is an excellent officer to represent us abroad on occount of his perfect mastery of French and Spanish, as well as his other accom plishments which fit him for his position. It has not yet been determined to revive the

African Squadron. The Wachuset, Wyoming and Iroquois, now in the East Indies, are to h joined by the Brooklyn as the flag-ship of Acting Rear Admiral, C. H. Bell, who is to have com mand of the Squadron. The Pensacola now a Baltimore receiving new boilers and machinery is to be sent to the Pacific as the flag-ship of that equadron. The Dacotah at Boston and the Mohongo at New York are also to be sent to the Pacific. The Hartford and the Junista are to go to Brazil, the former as the flag-ship of Acting Rear Admiral Gordon.

Of our home squadrons, the Mississippi is t be reduced to 15 vessels, the West Gulf to 21 ves sels, the South Atlantic to 22 vessels, the North Atlantic to 15 vessels, the Potomac and Chesapeake Flotilla to 8 vessels-ninety-six vessels i all. One or two iron-clads, are to be kept with each squadron, and the rest will be laid up at Philadelphia. As soon as the light-draught monitors are completed, they will be sent to relieve

E. Rowell, Esq., for more than a quarte of a century editor and publisher of the Hallowel Gazette, makes his farewell bow to the patrons of that paper. His successor, Capt. Chas. E. Nash. late of the 19th Maine Volunteers, but for sever al years previously associated with Major Rowell in conducting the Gazette, is a gentleman wel qualified for the position. We cordially welcome him back to the field of his former labors-and trust that in exchanging the sword for the pen h may win as deserving a reputation with the lat ter as his estimable predecessor has done.

The Maine Convention of Universalists will be held this year in Waterville on the 27th, 28th

The past week will ever be remembered by our citizens as one of general rejoicing. We had hardly recovered from the joyful demonstration accorded to the gallant boys of the 10th, which reached here on Sunday morning last, when the bells again pealed out their tones of welcome

and glad hearts greeted the war-worn veterans of the 2d and 3d batteries of mounted artillery, which reached here by a special train, on Tuesday forenoon. The were met at the depot by Co. C. 3d Veteran Reserve and a large concourse of citizens, and headed by the Augusta Band, were escorted to Camp Coburn. The following are the officers of the batteries:

OFFICERS OF THE 20 BATTERY. Capt Charles E Stubbs; Lieut Anthony N Greeley; Lieut Asa F Arnold; Lieut Rueben F Crie; Lieut John

OFFICERS OF THE 3D BATTERY. Capt E R Mayo, 1st Lieuts Willis M Hoycock, Geo E Skillings; 2d Lieuts Josiah N Buker, Elisba B Murphy. There return with the 2d battery, 156 men, and with the 3d, 136.

The 2d battery was mustered into the United States service Nov. 13th, 1861, and was originalcommanded by Brig. Gen. Davis Tilson, who was a graduate of West Point. It left this State of joy. The former numbers 276 men, and 24 for Washington, April 2d, 1862, and had its first engagement with the enemy at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9th, of the same year. The battery took part in the battles of Manassas, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor. It has turned out two Brigadier Generals, viz., Davis Tilson and James A. Hall, the latter now in command of Camp Barry, near Washington, the largest artillery camp in the United

The 3d battery, driginally commanded by Capt J. G. Sweet, was mustered into service Dec. 11th, 1861, and left this city for Washington, March 19th, 1862. On the 28th of March, 1863, it was attached to the 1st Heavy Artillery, where it became Co. M. and after remaining with that regiment in the defences of Washington for some months, it was again re-organized by special orders from the War Department, under its old name. Although it has not seen so much of hard service as other organizations of Maine troops, its record for courage and all soldierly qualities is below none of them.

The 4th and 6th batteries of mounted artillery arrived in this city on Wednesday, per steamer Eastern Queen, and all the demonstrations of gladness accorded to other troops which had preceded them awaited their landing. They were escorted to Camp Coburn by Co. E. Veteran Reserves, to the enlivening music of the Augusta Band, who can now play "Johnny Comes Marching Home," with real significance. Below is given complete lists of the officers of each battery OFFICERS OF THE 4TH BATTERY.

Capt Chas W White; 1st Lieut John M Freeman; 2d Lieut, Geo W Woods; 2d Lieut Augustus Fox, absent. OFFICERS OF THE 6TH BATTERY.

Capt Wm H Rogers; Lieut Samuel Thurst John G Dean, absent; Lieut Elias D Libbey. There are now upon the muster rolls of the 4th battery 168 men, of which number 145 returned as an organization. Thirteen are reported on detached duty in the 6th corps, eight are in hospital Davis, Mr. Walker was selected by the company and some have been discharged from hospitals on to fill his place, he having been previously enand some have been discnarged from hospitals to fill his place, he did Colony Road in Massachusetts gaged upon the old Colony Road in Massachusetts 156 men. The former entered the service March By a strict attention to his duties and the interest 130 men. The following by a strice and has participated in the following manifested in the employees under his charge he 14th, 1802, and has participated in the same same actions: Cedar Run, Sulphur Springs, South has won their highest respect and regard, while Mountain, Wapping Heights, Mine Run, Cold his past experience fitted him to fill with ability Harbor, and in the engagements in front of Pe-the position to which he was called by this Comtersburg, besides numerous skirmishes and light engagements when on picket—while the latter shops of the Cape Cod R. R. in Mass., hence the shops of the Cape Cod R. R. in Mass., hence the was mustered into service Jan. 1, 1862, and has testimonial and presentation. It consisted of an demonstrated the valor and courage of Maine elegant pocket book, upon which was a silver soldiers upon the following fields: Cedar Moun-plate with this inscription: "Presented to E. A. tain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Blackburn's Ford, Second Bull Run, Fairfax Station, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, and North lined by a \$100, 7.30. bond and greenbacks to the Anna. The original term of service having expired, the battery re-enlisted Dec. 21st, 1864. and will probably be finally mustered out on forging shop, Mr. Walker replying in a few ap-Tuesday or Wednesday of the present week.

On Friday evening, our citizens were again calltery-an organization younger by considerable than the others (having been mustered into service Dec. 13th, 1863.) but one which has been often praised for its discipline and efficiency-and the welcome was generous and hearty. This battery diers in our city at the present time, it is pleasant fought its first battle at Spottsylvania, and was to notice their quiet and orderly appearance, and afterwards engaged at the North Anna, Bethesda it was a subject of general remark that upon the Church, Cold Harbor, and at the south and west of last Sabbath the city was as quiet and still as Petersburg. Its present number of men is 190, of if none but resident citizens were here. None of which number, 171 returned, the remainder being the Saloons were open, and there was no loud in hospital and on special duty. It was received in talking or ungentlemanly demonstrations upon the this city by Col. Littler and a detachment of veteran troops, escorted to the State House and welcomed home by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine in an eloquent boys in blue" are also wining our regard by their and appropriate speech, after which it proceeded quiet and orderly deportment now that they are to Camp Coburn where it will remain until mus- becoming peaceful citizens. tered out. The following are the officers :

OFFICERS OF THE 7TH BATTERY. Capt A B Twichell; 1st Lieut L E Bundy; 2d Lieu Daniel Staples, Frank Throps.

den, arrived in this city by special train Friday, until August. A. M. An immense crowd of citizens were at the depot to greet the boys,-who gave evidence of having endured much hard service. Companies C and E. of the 3d Veterans, and the 7th Battery, Capt. Twitchell, all under command of Col. Littler, headed by the Augusta Band (who appeared the property disposed of, beside the stable buildin their new uniform) performed escort duty, the ing, were sixteen horses, eighteen carriages, fifcolumn passing up Winthrop and down State streets amid the ringing of bells, to the State a great number of smaller articles, usually found House where they were addressed by His Excellin such an establishment. The horses averaged loncy Gov. Cony. and Col. Littler. In his speech, \$175, each, and were purchased by Col. Ricker. Gov. Cony alluded to what Gen. Burnside said Jas. Keegan, J. L. Seavy of Waterville, Mr. Shaw of the regiment, viz: "That Maine troops did the of Bangor, and other gentlemen from other parts most fighting at the battle of Fredericksburg, and of the State. The stable building was purchased the 16th was foremost on the list"—and greeted by Dr. R. A. Cony of this city, for \$950, and them to their homes in a patriotic speech which was received with hearty cheers. Col. Littler's remarks were loudly applauded.

This regiment, during the greater part of its term of service has been attached to the 1st Brig. tion sales, which has ever taken place in this city. ade, 3d Division, 5th Corps, and has been in twenty-three hard fought battles-it is not necessary to give their names, as they include nearly all the severe engagements of the Potomac Army during the last three years. It was mustered into service Aug. 14th, 1862. This regiment during its passage home through New York, received -together with the 61st Massachusetts-an honorable recognition from Lieut. Gen. Grant, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Boston Journal:

tion. He sat down to his dinner at four o'clock. The Massachusetts 61st and the Maine 16th came up Broadway homeward bound. They halted in front of the Astor, for they learned that the Commander-in-Chief was there. They formed into line with their tattered and mangled banners directly in front of the main entrance. Word was sent to Gen. Grant that his old comrades wanted to see hin. He would not have left his dinner if all the Kings of Europe and all the millionaires of New York were in front of the house. The message tonched him. He arose at once, took the arm of an Aid and said—"Excuse me a moment, gentlemen." He went up stairs and appeared on the balcony over the main entrance. The sight drew tears to his eyes. Not less than ten thousand people sent up the shout of welas he calls the troops, fresh from the field of strife-soiled, war-worn, wounded—officers with hands in slings, the tattered banners borne in the deadly strife that the men had followed to victory. And such shouts as they sent up, oheer on cheer, yells of delight, caps and hats thrown in the air—was a sight worth seeing. Those veterans will remember that review to their dying day. The General bowed repeatedly but uttered not a word."

Col. Chas. W. Tilden; Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Farnham, absent; Maj. Abner R. Small; Surgeon Wm. W. Eaton; Asst. Surgeon Daniel P. Bolster; 2d Asst Surgeon, Jos B Baxter, absent; Chaplain, John Mitchell; passage. The fare between the two cities, is now adjutant, OF Lothrop; Quartermaster, Geo W Brown. \$5 instead of \$8 as formally.

LINE OFFICERS. LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A. Capt Chas S Hildreth; 1st Lieut. Newman Smyth; 2d Lieut W F Dodge.
Co. B. Capt Joseph H Malborn; 1st Lieut Jonas Whitman; 2d Lieut Melville B Wadsworth.
Co. C. Capt Edward F Davis; 1st Lieut Marshal S Smith, absent; 2d Lieut Geo D Bisbee.
Co. D. Capt Wm H Broughton; 1st Lieut Atwood Fitch; 2d Lieut Chas Parlin.
Co. E. Capt. Lincoln R Plummer, absent; 1st Lieut Aubrey Leavitt. 2d Lieut Gustavun Moore.

Wiggin.
Co. H. Capt John D. Conley; 2d Lieut James Childs.
Co. I. Capt Lewis C Bisbee; 2d Lieut Wilbur I Morse, absent.

Co. K. Capt Jos O Lord; 1st Lieut Jabes P Parker 2d Lieut Wilmot H Chapman.
A detachment of 160 men belonging to the 29th and 30th regiments Maine Vols., also reached this city on Saturday last under command of Capt. Butler. Their muster rolls having been made out at Washington, they will be paid off and return home immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE 17TH AND 20TH REGIMENTS AT PORTLAND. The 17th and 20th regiments of Maine Infantry arrived at Portland on Thursday of last week and were greeted by ringing of bells, firing alutes from the Forts, and other demonstrations officers, (about 200 men whose term expires in October having been left at Arlington,) and the latter contains 246 men, and 29 officers. We present below the list of officers who returned :

17TH MAINE, FIELD AND STAFF. Colonel C P Mattocka; Surgeon N A Hersom; Assistant Surgeons N B Coleman, and Jas G Sturgis; Chaplain, Joseph F Lovering; Adjutant George A Parker; Quartermaster Josiah Itomick. LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A. 1st Lieut R H Mathes; 2d Lieut Edwi tmery.

Co. B. Capt G F Sparrow; 1st Lieut Wm H Sturgis.

Co. C. Capt Edward Moore; 1st Lieut Edward H

Crie; 2d Lieut S M Burnbam.

Co. D. Cont G C Pratt.

Capt G C Pratt.
Capt George W Terrill.
Capt Joseph A Perry; 1st Lieut Parlin Craw 2d Lieut Asa G Charles.
G. Capt Wm II Green; 2d Lieut Albert L Brad-

Co. H. 1st Lieut Joseph S Hobbs; 2d Lieut Hora ummings.
Co I Capt Chas C Cole; 1st Lieut Wm H Copp; 2d ieut Thomas Snowman. Co. K. 1st Lieut L W Lamos; 2d Lieut Chas H Parch

20TH MAINE, FIELD AND STAFF. Lieut Col W G Morrill; Major A W Clark; Brevet Major J B Fitch; Adjutant D R Sanborn; Quartemaster Alden Litchfield.

Co. A. Capt H L Prince; 1st Lieut Chas R Shorey;

Co. A. Capt H L Prince; 1st Lieut Chas R Saorey; 2d Lieut S L Miller.
Co. B. Capt W Griffin; 1st Lieut R B Decker; 2d Lieut S G Crocker.
Co. C. Capt Rufus B Plummer.
Co. D. 2d Lieut Joseph Walker.
Co. E. Capt Wm R Bickford; 2d Lieut A E Titus.
Co. F Capt A E Fernald; 2d Lieut H Long.
Co. G. 1st Lieut Alden Miller, Jr.
Co. H. Capt J F Land.
Co. L 1st Lieut H Morse, 2d Lieut S M Wyman.
Co. K. Capt H F Sidelinger; 2d Lieut S M Wyman.

The regiments will be mustered out of service the present week.

PRESENTATION. A pleasant incident occurre at the machine shop of the Portland and Kenne bec Railroad, in this city on Saturday afternoon last, the occasion being the presentation of a tesin this city, Mr. E. A. Walker, by the employees of the company. At the death of Mr. D. H. made through Mr. Geo. Haskell, foreman of the propriate remarks. Mr. J. W. Littlefield, will for the present occupy the post vacated by Mr. ed out to welcome home the boys of the 7th bat-Walker. He is skilled as a workman and will meet with success in directing the labors of his

streets. While earning our gratitude for their privations for us upon bloody battle fields,-"the

In this connection we desire to say a word of commendation for the two companies of the 3d U. S. V. R. C., -now on duty in this city. Their soldierly drill and gentlemanly deportment has insured for them the respect and good wishe men. and under command of Col. Chas. W. Til- of our citizens. They will probably remain here

> property, belonging to the estate of the late E. E. Savage of this city, took place on Wednesday of last week, and was largely attended. Among teen sleighs, fifteen harnesses, ten robes, together we understand it will be immediately opened as a livery establishment. The total amount realized from the sale was \$5,480, and altogether it was one of the largest and most important auc-

> Capt. F. W. Gilbreth son of Major B. F. Gilbreth, of this city, Commandant of Kennebed Arsenal, has received deserved promotion from the President, as Major by brevet for distinguished and meritorious service. He has been attached to the staff of Gen. Howard for the past two years, participating in the hardships and danger of Gen Sherman's famous movement upon Altanta, and subsequently accompanying the army of the Tennessee, in its triumphant march from Chattanooga to Savannah and thence through Georgia and the Carolinas to Goldsboro, terminating in the surrender of the rebel forces under Johnston. Maior Gilbreth is now detailed for service with Gen. Howard in the Freedman's Bureau at Washing-

> While the 16th Maine were parading in front of the Augusta House on Monday, 5th inst. Mr. J. S. Hendee, a skillful and successful photographist, of this city, availed himself of the oceasion to obtain an instantaneous picture of the same. We never saw anything of the kind more artistically executed. Every feature of the scene is brought out with wondrous distinctness, making a picture of surpassing beauty. Copies of

> It will be seen by the advertisement that the New England Screw Steamship company, in order to make the route of steamboat travel and business between Portland and New York more attractive and popular, commences the season with improved accommodations and reduced rates of

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY. The following additional testimony before the Military Commissits agents in Canada with the assassins :

anything more." I mentioned him to Clay when I met him; Clay answered. "That's so, he is a Canadian," and laughed, and added, "We trust him." Canadian is an expression for their friends, and his conduct was an indication that their intercourse was of a confidential nature; I have been in Canada since the assassination; a few days after I met B. Tucker in Montreal; he said Mr. Lingely deserved his death long age and it was too. few days after I met B. Tucker in Montreal; he said Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago, and it was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to; he referred to the men who were to assassinate him; I had a conversation with Cleary, and told him what Thompson said in January; he said Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred; said, also "It was too bad the whole work had not been done," referring to the assassination; Cleary, who was a confect of Thompson's told me so; Thompson said Cleary was a very close-mouthed man; Cleary also said that "They had better look out, we have not done yet;" he will be the confect of the most impressive of all scriptural scenes, as every one, and especially every parent will admit, is that in which the Saviour is represented as blessing little children. His kind and welcome declaration is "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God." This tender theme has been appropriated by the poet and wrought into kindling said Booth visited Thompson in the winter and summer;

was appropriately celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The exercises are said to

n high praise. It remarks:

"The poem by Mr. Woodward was particulargreat credit for his poem. He is a young man, and has enjoyed no other advantages for an education than what he obtained at this Seminary from which he graduated only four years ago, been given to the service of his country.

The exercises of the graduating class, nineteen in number, were marked with great ability, and listened to with close attention. Chas. M. Parker of Jay, was awarded the gentleman's prize, and Miss Louisa F. Allen of Kent's Hill, the ladies' prize for excellence in composition. Diplomas were given by the President, Mr. Torsey, to members of the class, as follows: Normal Course-Miss Louise F. Allen and Miss Ellen M. Hatch; Scientific Course-Mr. T. A. Josselyn ; College Course-Miss Louise F. Allen, Miss Susan G. Randall of Augusta, Miss Emma C. Huntington of Hallowell, Miss Emma F. Fiske of Read-

field, and Miss Ellen M. Hatch. A large audience was in attendance, and the exercises fully sustained the high character of the institution, reflecting increased credit upon the faculty for diligence and faithfulness.

PERSONAL. A detachment of the 1st Maine

will probably return to-day-Tuesday. ied by most of the officers of the regiment, paid 37 barrels vegetables sent 2d Maine Cavalry, Flortheir respects to His excellency Gov. Cony, the ida. band playing several patriotic and popular airs in Mr. D. W. Waldren acknowledges cash \$295, and spent an hour in friendly and pleasant inter- benifit \$79,40. Received of Masonic mission in return complimented them by a nest speech. Total, \$765,93. They also serenaded the residences of other of our

the 1st of October something over two hundred, ent week. The following officers returned with the regiment :

Lt Col Z A Smith, in command; Quarterma io Pitcher; Captains G E Fernald, B T Atherton; Lieutenants Geo P Pope, I J Dunham, F E Robinson.

FOURTH OF JULY. Our city government having refused to authorize any expenditure for the celebration of the 4th of July, a meeting of take measures for an independent volunteer celebration. Arangements are to be made for a military and civic parade, oration, dinner, a balloon

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS. Brig. Gens. Seth Williams, Rufas Ingalls and N. H. Dana, all Maine officers, are among those who have been made Major Generals by brevet. Brig. Gens. F. commissions and their resignations have been ac-

The Augusta Citizens Band appeared on alone consumed was valued at upwards of \$1, Friday last, on the occasion of the reception of 000, 000. The building was the largest in the the 16th Maine, in a new and elegant uniform. We thought the performance of the Band was none the less acceptable on account of their improved personal appearance.

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Col-

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. We take the pres ion, which is now permitted to be published, con- ent occasion to call attention to Leonard Scott & tains still stronger evidence of the criminal com- Co's popular reprint of the English Quarterlies and plicity of the rebel Government at Richmond and Blackwood's Magazine. These periodicals emplicity of the rebel Government at Richmond and its agents in Canada with the assassins:

Richard Montpowery testified: I knew J. Thompson and Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times, also G. N. Sanders, J. B. Holcomb, B. Tacker, W. Cleary, Harrington Hicks and others under festitions names; Thompson had several names, one was Carron; Clay was Holt and Tracy; J. Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States willing to go any lengths, and be could at any time have the tyrant Lincoln and any of his advisers put out of the way; that his friends would not gonsider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy. In January, Thompson said at Montreal that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant and others; that he was in favor of the proposition, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his government at Richmond, and that he was then only waiting for their approval. I have seen Payne (the prisoner) a number of times in Canada: about the Falls in 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel in Toronto where I conversed with him. I had an interview with Thompson; several others had sought an interview with Thompson; when he left me he said "Wait for me, I will return;" he soon came back and bade me good bye, and asked me where he could as meeting; I spoke to Payne in Clay's absence, and asked him who he was; he said, "O, I'm a Canadian," which was as much as to say "I don't wish you to ask me anything more." I mentioned him to Clay when I methin; Clay answered. "That's so, he is a Canadian," and laughed, and added, "We trust him," Canadian is an anything more." I mentioned him to Clay when I mething Clay answered. "That's so, he is a Canadian," and laughed, and added, "We trust him," Canadian is an anything more." I mentioned him believed to t body the essence of current English reading, con-

verse; the preacher has very naturally and with great force and eloquence, descanted upon the beautiful topic; while the painter, alive to the detective in Canada and assumed the name of James Thompson, although I never registered it, but always some other name. My whole object was to serve the government. I say this cipher was found among J. W. Booth's effects in Clay's house at St. Catherine's, in the summer of 1864. I carried dispatches from Canada to Gordonsville and received a reply which I carried back. Leaves through Washington each time and delivered the dispatches to the U. S. government; received the dispatches at Gordonsville from a man in the rebel State department, from their Secretary of State. I carried this paper to Thompson. Clay claimed to represent the War Department; they approved the burning of our Northern cities and represented themselves as having full power from the rebel government to act without referring their presents to Richmond. Theorem and Clay lished by Henry Bill of Norwich, Conn., the publisher of Abbott's celebrated History of the War. One of the publisher's agents, Mr. Gideon C. Heath, is now soliciting subscriptions to this adand anniversary of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary mirable engraving in this vicinity and will take

ATLANTIC FOR JUNE. This number complete have been as interesting as on any previous occa- the fifteenth volume of this representative Amersion. George R. Palmer of Rockport was award- ican magazine, and is filled with timely and ined the prize for superior declamation, and John teresting articles. "A letter about England" E. Abbott of Auburndale, Mass., and Theodore from the pen of John Weiss, opens the number A Josslyn of Phillips, received honorable mention followed by an article by Gail Hamilton, and for excellence in similar exercises. Miss Emma "Deley's Cow" a fine story by Miss Terry. "Dr. M. Hatch of Sanford was awarded the prize for Johns' becomes more interesting, and "Needle and Garden." and the "Chimney Corner" must On Thursday an Address by Rev. Dr. Cobleigh not be overlooked. "Our Great Lakes," and 6 Boston and a Poem by Joseph T. Woodward, "Modern Improvements and the National Debt" Esq., of Augusta were delivered before the Cal- will command the attention of political econoeppean and Adelphian Societies. Dr. Cobleigh's mists, and the article by Hon. Geo. Bancroft, on address is pronoudced "a fine production, elo- the place of Abraham Lincoln in History, will quent, practical and interesting." Of the Poem be read by all. Several storics and two or three y Mr. Woodward, the Lewiston Journal speaks fine poems, make up the number. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, at 4.00 per annum.

COMPANION PICTURES FOR AMERICAN HOMES. ly well received. It traced the progress and tri-umph of Truth through earlier ages to the pres-ent and especially the rapid strides of the past four years. It abounded in clear argument, deep may well be placed beside the productions of poets Martha Washington, from paintings by Stuart, of greater celebrity. Mr. Woodward deserves engraved by Sartain; for copies of which he will please accept our thanks. The portraits are finev engraved and should find a place in the home of every American family. They are for sale and a large part of these intervening years has only by the publisher and his agents, and will be sent by mail, post paid, carefully rolled, for \$1.25 each. Address the publisher as above, or his general agent, J. M. Grant, West Brattleboro. Vermont.

The June number of Godey's Lady's Book is well filled with engravings, fashion plates, novelties in fashions, stories, poems, sketches &c. and will be sure to interest the ladies. Published by L. A. Godey Philadelphia, and sold in this city by C. A. Pierce, Water St.

The following are the contributions of the town of Monmouth for the soldiers' benefit from June 1864 to June 1865: 40 quilts; 22 sheets; 132 pillows; 21 pairs pillow slips: 46 handkerchiefs; 76 pairs drawers; 73 pairs socks; 11 dressing gowns; 2 pairs pantaloons; 2 coats; 5 vests; 1 necktie; 42 pairs slippers; 73 comfort bags; 100 bags hops; 53 arm slings; 48 ring pads; 20 compresses; thumbstalls; 29 eye-Heavy Artillery, having arrived at Bangor on Sat-shades; 48 pin rounds; bandages and lint; 11 urday last, Col. Littler, A. A. P. M. G., left this pounds bar soap; 27 pounds corn starch; 192 city by private conveyance on Sunday evening, to pounds dried apples; 1 pound cayenne : 3 pounds be present at the time of their mustering out, and mustard; 2 pounds black pepper; 1 pound attend personally to the wants and necessities cloves; I pound nutmegs; I box jelly; I quart of the soldiers as their cases might demand. He current wine; 2 quarts boiled cider; 14 bushels corn meal; 11 quarts rye meal; 2 quarts dried On Monday evening of this week, the band of black berries; 3 gallons pickles; dried rhubarb; the 16th regiment, now in this city, accompandried sage; stationery and reading matter-also

front of his residence. They were kindly received 50. Received of No. Monmuoth Levee for soldier course. Later in the evening the band paid the \$80,00. Secretary and Treasury of Soldiers Aid same compliment to Hon. James G. Blaine, who Society acknowledges receipt of cash, \$311,03.

surrendered on the 26th ult. The rebel troops partment having decided to continue the organiza- had all evacuated the works before the arrival of ion of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, none of the national forces. It is said they left in a state the officers or recruited men will be mustered out of mutiny, and that this was the condition of the of service. Those whose term expires on on before rebel forces generally prior to, and at the time of Kirby Smith's surrender. Nine heavy guns and reached Bangor on Sunday morning of the pres- other valuable property were found in the works. Delegations of citizens met commander Pennington and expressed their willingness to surrender everything; were anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and delighted at the restoration of the National Government. Galveston was evacuated on the 25th, and occu-

pied by our forces on the 27th ult. This places citizens was held at the Court House on Monday to the Rio Grande once more under the control of our Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NASHVILLE. On Friday ascension in the afternoon, and fire works in the last, about 2 o'clock, P. M, the extensive buildevening. Our citizens will contribute liberally ing used for Quartermasters and Commissary Stores in Nashville was totally destroyed together with several dwelling houses in the vicinity. Two of the employees of the Quartermaster's department are supposed to have perished in the flames. The destruction of Government property S Nickerson and Davis Tilson have resigned their is believed to reach from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000, 000. Within the walls of the Quartermaster's building were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men two years. The quantity of rope

THE THREATENING LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. The New York Herald states that the person who wrote the threatening letter to President Johnson has been arrested and proves to be an insane lege, met at Topsham on Monday of this week Frenchman, laboring under the idea that the to examine the farm talked of there for the local government owes him \$150,000, and threatens

country, being 800 feet front and 200 feet deep.

New Musical Instrument for the Drawing-Room.

The piano-forts, which has had almost exclusive favor as a drawing room instrament, is finding a rival in the cabinet organ, recently introduced, and which is receiving much favor in munical circles.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

DEMORALIZATION IN ALABAMA.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES AT RICHMOND.

Better a soli interpreter of all classes of instrumental music, in our homes, and it is so admirable in its office, in many respects, that it is not realized that, in large classes of music, it is about under a great diadvantage from its inability to produce sustained tones. Yet for the interpreters of all classes of instrumental music, in tone rapidly decreases until it is host cuttively. It is a tone rapidly decreases until it is host cuttively. It is one to be long continued or made to increase, institute of the post of the piano-forte is undoubtedly excellent, as a single effect, conducing to the gracefulness and spirit of its utterances, and its so aderial in a superily of expression, but it is by no means the only desirable effect, and the impossibility of escaping it, produces a certain summers and monotony, and greatly desirable effect, and the impossibility of escaping it, produces a certain summers and monotony, and greatly the gracefulness and spirit of its utterances, and its appealsy of expression, but it is by no means the only desirable effect, and the impossibility of escaping it, produces a certain summers and monotony, and greatly the summer of the plano-forte in usefaliness. Where a number of them can be used to summer the plano forte in usefaliness. Where a number of them can be used to summer the plano content of the summer of the plano forte in usefaliness. Where a number of them can be used to construence, and any construence, and any construence, and the possibility of escaping it in the summer of the plano-forte in usefaliness. Where a number of them can be use

Pipe organs are out of the question, from the large space they must necessarily occupy, in order to contain reasonable compass and variety, as well as from their great cost. In a pipe-organ, if it be properly balanced, and well farnished in its lower, as well as upper tones, a pipe sixteen feet long, and several inches in diameter, is requisite to produce the single lowest tone. From this size the pipes gradually decrease in size as the tones to be produced are higher; but, as in a single full stop, there must be sixty-one pipes, and as a reasonably satisfactory pipe-organ must contain several stops, it is oblivious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument—not to mention the expense in our produced are higher; but, as in a single full stop, there must be sixty-one pipes, and as a reasonably satisfactory pipe-organ must contain several stops, it is oblivious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument—not to mention the expense in our produced are higher; but, as in a single full stop, there must be sixty-one pipes, and as a reasonably satisfactory pipe-organ must contain several stops, it is oblivious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument—not to mention the expense in our produced are higher; but, as in a single full stop, there must be sixty-one pipes, and as a reasonably satisfactory pipe-organ must contain several stops, it is oblivious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument—not to mention the expense in our produced are the distriction. Military protection is necessary spirit of disaffection. Military protection is necessary spirit of disaffection. Military protection is protection to disaffection. Military protection is protection to disaffection. Military protection is protection of the whole population by analysis against the destruction of the whole population. New York, June 12.

The Tribune's Richmond coration.

The negrous is their appeal state that they are required to gas some white person oblivious that a large amount of space must be occupied by such an instrument—not to mention the expense involved in the expense into the expe were cognizant of such matters, that if the desired in-strument, which should be a miniature of the great pipe-organ, or an epitome of the orchestra, were ever produced, it must be by the improvement and develop-

produced, it must be by the improvement and develop-ment of some form of instrument in which the tones were produced by reeds. These occupy little space, are readily controlled, and do not involve very great ex-pense. Hence, much time and ingenuity have been given to experiments in this direction. The chief dif-ficulty to overcome was not trifling; being nothing less than poor, unattractive quality of tone. The term, "reedy tones," had become almost a proverbial ex-pression of condemnation. And then there were other shortcomings scarcely less important. ortcomings scarcely less important.

It is not our purpose to attempt any allusion, even It is not our purpose to attempt any allusion, even, to the innumerable experiments which have been made in the course of many years to overcome this radical defect, as well as the many other deficiencies in reed instruments. Their success has been various, and not always encouraging, though progress was made from time to time, the result of which the public had in the shape of melodeons, harmoniums and reed organs of various names. It is only within a few years, however, that seed instruments have attained such a degree of

excellence as to merit or receive much attention from musical connoisseurs. But within these few years such material progress has been made by the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin of Boston, as smith and manacles, approached, saving "Mr. they have adopted the appropriate name, "Cabinet Organs," to such a degree of excellence, that they are exciting much interest in musical circles, and are al-ready becoming the fashion with those who are on the

room.

The attractions of these new instruments are their

terance, and need not shrink from comparison as to quality of tones.

almost preternatural strength, and writing in the size of the cabinet organ averages not half that The size of the cabinet organ averages not half that
of the piane forte, while the shape affords opportunity
for elegant designs in exterior finish, of which its makers have availed themselves with much good taste.
Having in so many respects compared or contrasted
this new instrument with the piane-forte, let us guard
against being understood that it is likely, in any way,
to displace the latter instrument. We rather adopt Mr.
Gottschalk's view, that "the cabinet organ is an admira-

tiottechaik's view, that "the capitat organ is an admira-ble complement to the piano-forte, being a better inter-preter of many delightful compositions, and so enlarg-ing the field of home music."

For corroboration of what we have said in favor of the Mason & Hamlen Cabinet Organs, we refer our readers to the instruments themselves, at the elegant warerooms of the makers, No. 596 Broadway. If skillfully touch-d they will not fail to speak their own praise more al-

Warract.

We will simply add to the above that the Boston
Warrangers of Mesers. Mason & Hamlin are at 27 Washington Street. The government witness Sanford Conover,

whose testimony severely compromises members of the late Confederate Government in the assassination plot, and who it is feared has been foully dealt with, has reported to Judge Holt by The flag staff on the City Hotel was blown down, telegraph from New York. That credence should and in striking the sidewalk a young man who be given to his startling evidence will, perhaps, appear if it is stated that the plot to burn Buffao last November was made known to the State was passing at the moment. A gentleman who Department by him, and that the plot of the reb- rode from Standish after the storm els to capture the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie that the storm was the most violent known for last fall failed because of a despatch from him, to General Hitchcock. It is clear therefore that he has known much about the plans of the rebel

THE TREASON OF GEN. LEE. Hon. J. C. Under-wood judge of the U. S. District Court for the the dock, and was saved after considerable labor. Eastern District of Virginia in his charge to the Grand jury, thus settles the question of the liability of the trial of Gen. Lee for treason. "To an inquiry which had been made by an officer of court, whether the terms of parole agreed upon the term for which he enlisted in active service, with Gen. Lee were any protection to those taking the wounds for which he may be discharged must the parole, the answer is, that ti was a mere be a direct result or necessary incident of his military arrangement and can have no influence military service. It must be in the line of duty upon civil rights or the status of the persons interested." Gen. Lee and about fifty other rebels, citizen. The wounds for which bounty is provicivil and military, have been since indicted for ded must be the consequence of hostilities actu-

on trial for subornation of perjury, the jury hav- same bounty, in every respect, as a volunteer ening been in deliberation for hours, was convicted listing after the President's Proclamation, would of the crime. The punishment is twenty years have been entitled to \$300 dollars bounty, payaimprisonment in the State Prison. The counsel ble at the time and on the conditions named in the for the defendent gave notice that they should law. The regular enlisting after that date is alfile a bill of exceptions, with the view of taking so clearly entitled to it. the case to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Dwight's Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, with which the 15th, 29th and 30th Maine regiments, and the 1st Maine Battalion, are connected, have been ordered to Georgia, and pose to furnish the same, with the name, busiare now on their passage to Savannah. The 14th ness and post office address of parties printed in is stationed at Augusta, Georgia.

Any information concerning James R. Hussey, a member of Co. K, D. C. Cavalry, who was wounded and captured by the enemy June 25, 1864, will be gratefully received by his mother Address Cynthia Hussey, West Waterville.

onthe of the present fiscal year to June let, are about two hundred million dollars, and those for twenty millions, not including the bank tax. the State government.

Latest Telegraphic Mews.

PHILADALPHIA, June 12. Jay Cooke reports that the

THE IRONING OF JEFF DAVIS. According to an ecount in the Washington Chronicle, Jeff Davis after being placed in his cell, not only acted in an imperious and haughty manner, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their government, throwing his food at his attendants, and t earing a secession passion to tatters generally-sometimes threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatically courting a bayonet puncture of his own heart. As a necessity (and probably as a punishment and warning) orders were given to place manacles on his feet. The mode of executing the or-

smith and manacles, approached, saying "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform."
"My God!" exclaimed Jeff. "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders; the captain could only obey. Jeff. remon-Davis insisted that the order must be counterments of sustained tones, which is hereafter to divide course is to obey orders." Jeff. then went of clared he would never be ironed alive. really beautiful tones, which are capable of being sustained indefinitely, and which have considerable variety in character, while the performer has their degree of loudness always easily at command; so that he can, at the heels of his rebel majesty, Jeff. seized with the performer has the can at the heels of his rebel majesty, Jeff. seized with the performer has the can at the heels of the rebel majesty. will, produce, what are technically termed organ-tones, crescendes, diminuendes, etc. Here, then, are met the principal requirements of the long-needed instrument, indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President." but missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guards presented bayonets, and the captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard atout men, and ordered them to lay Jeff. on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting with again, Jeff. looked in utter icine had the desired effect, and the great rebel became comparatively docile, far less defiant, but more depressed; and the irons have since been

14th inst., a heavy rain and thunder storm accompanied by a violent wind, swept over several towns in the vicinity of Portland, doing considerable damage. The Portland Advertiser says :

"In the north part of Gorham we hear that a house and barn were blown down : in Standish a large number of fruit trees were destroyed; at down and several fine trees uprooted. One of the house considerably. In the city a stone shed on East Commercial street was blown down, and a number of shade trees had large limbs blown off. was standing near the door had a narrow escape from instant death. When the staff toppled over it fell but a few inches in front of a horse which many years. On his way he counted no less than twelve buildings blown down, and many fences were entirely demolished. Twice he was obliged to remove prostrate trees from across the road to allow his horse to pass. Much of the railing of Vaughan's Bridge was blown off. A heavy ex-

Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that to entitle a wounded soldier to the same bounty as a soldier, not in the peaceful occupation of a ally going on at the time. He also decides that In the criminal ession of the Superior Court a soldier in the Regular Army, enlisted after the Boston, last week, F. O. J. Smith of Portland, 18th of July, 1864, is entitled by law to the

to bring into general use government stamped envelopes, bearing requests for the return of unclaimed letters, the Post Office Department profull upon the envelope, including request to return, without additional charge. The envelopes. specimens of which can be seen at the Post Office in this city, are of a superior quality of paper, and we trust our merchants and business men will favor the project. The price per thousand is \$34.80. Orders can be left with J. A. Bicknell, Esq., P. M., in this city.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has been released the entire year will be about two hundred and to restore Georgia to her allegiance and reorganize Queenstow

In the Ho Walsh aske ernment had losses sustai federate cru in British p

Lord Pali going on for ments on th Alabama or We had rec Adams, but to it. He migh which each the case, the most friendly Mr. Baxte

looking at the Majesty's G United State sending the efectually to Lord Palm ed States in culties arose ent rights, United Stat ed in that se privilege and v nation, a co operation sented to co no doubt the

The Lond need cause a or at any fut cial marine lamity must getic and ac invitation to fers of media rights, and r it has done The Daily son does not

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a word to acts of a nat dividuals he the Alabama The news some sensati ly expressed dictive spirit The Paris We learn t taken measur illegal enlists ceeding under

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"By your magnificat have mainte the Constitut to the enfor mations fore pretext of the gurate peace every foot of battles and brilliane world's past the patriot's right in all t your homes cured the pu with the grat

you will soon nd families, "To achiev and scaled th The graves cherish and THE REPO

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THE WIFE nablished at Davis she exp and inquired place from v France, St France. She probably seen complained be see him after Fortress Mon has changed been sharpen by the agitat labored durin residing in G

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right arm, w carriage, we bandages in fracture, and his hand in o mation of the The Po

treasurer of ed the town

Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the United States, would consider the propriety of sending the squadron to the coast of Cuba to efectually terminate the slave trade.

Lord Palmerston said, twelve months ago the

Government invited the co-operation of the Unit-ed States in measures relative to the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. The American Government expressed its willingness, but diffi-culties arose on account of neutral and belligerent rights, which could not be evercome, but in of the Tobacco in a concentrated form. the present altered state of things, Her Majesty's
Government had renewed its application to the
United States, stating that their cruisers employod in that service, would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no longer fleece. Employed in the same way, the solution being made co operation on the Cuban coast, but if they as- larger animals, and also those that are injurious to vegetation. sented to co-operate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would cordially co-operate on the

The London Times editorially says it trusts there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of a rupture either now or at any future time. The American commerby farmers. or at any future time. The American commer-cial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected, when a maritime and trading state enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that a government which declined every invitation to interfere with the war, even by offers of mediation, now takes its stand on its legal rights, and refuses to make compensation, when the State, asking whether Gen. Knox will be shown on track the

I am frequently in receipt of letters from within and without the state, asking whether Gen. Knox will be shown on track the coming season.

The Daily News hopes that if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim, he will soon refer it, so that one way or the other the matter may be brought to a settlement. Palmerston's answer, last night, was very unsatisfactory; it would have been very easy to say that a formal and official demand of the United States had been made, or that it had not. The News trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether a definite demand has been made since President Johnsons's accession; and, it adds—"We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

I am frequently in receipt of letters from within and without the State, asking whether Gen. Knox will be shown on track the coming season.

In answer to all such inquiries I will say that Gen. Knox and all other stations offered to the public as stock animals were brought here by me to lampor. It purpos, and compare stock and performances with each other, having the public for intelligent judges. In personace of this plan I have shown my horses and their stock each attumn, either in or out of the State, at legitimate shows for the improvement of stock.

I purpose to show Gen. Knox, should no unforseen accident happen to him in his service season, at the Annual Show of the Waterville Horse Association and cherfally lavite friendly competition in qualities of speed, stoutness, and stock getting, on this State as Stock horses.

Respectfully.

No. Vassalboro', June 5 1865. the inevitable reply."

The Morning Post says, the correspondence can lead to only one result-viz: unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify Americans for losses occasioned by chances of war.

For those British subjects who for their own

profit did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the Government, we have not a word to say; but their acts were not the acts of a nation which had suffered more than individuals had gained, by the untoward escape of

The news of the capture of Jeff. Davis caused some sensation and anxiety. The hope is generally expressed that he would be treated in no vindictive spirit. The confederate loan fell to 7a9. France.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 26th says: We learn that the government of the U.S. has taken measures to repress any attempt to effect illegal enlistments, and put a stop to any pro-ceeding undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant trains against Mexico, in violation of the federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded to the U. S. attorney at New who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely York, who at once took steps for the prompt exe-

gurate peace on a permanent and enduring onsie on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results dim the lustre of the world's past millitary achievements, and will be Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human

right in all time to come.

"In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes.

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

"BESETTS" "Pursological, Hair Regesserares" is

highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

"To achieve the glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a greatful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

"U. S. Grant, 'Lieutenant-General."

The Reported Demand on England. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal telegarphs as follows:

"U. S. Grant, 'Lieutenant-General."

The Reported Demand on England. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal telegarphs as follows:

"U. S. Grant, 'Lieutenant-General."

The Reported Demand on England. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal telegarphs as follows:

Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal telegarphs as follows:

mand for the immediate settlement of the claims for depredations upon American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in England. It is intimated that the reclamation was not in the claims would be brought forward for adjustment subjects arising out of the blockade.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The President yesterday settled the question of the trial. A Congressman reminded him of the desire of some people that Davis be tried by court-martial, on the assassination counts, to vindicate his proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, to which the President responded that it seemed desirable that he be tried before a civil seemed the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the scalp and makes the hair to grow on bald heads. It cleanest the sca court for high treason, as a perpetual reminder that treason is the highest crime known to our laws; and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the Great Diurctic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Savsaparlla is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

THE WIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS. The New South, ablished at Port Royal, says in its issue of the 31 instant that, on the arrival there of Mrs. Jeff. Divis she expressed great anxiety to go to Europe, and inquired for vessels to Nassau or any other place from which she could get to England or France. She also made the remark that she had the she had a sh probably seen Mr. Davis for the last time. She Fortress Monroe. The appearance of Mrs. Davis has changed for the worse—her features having been sharpened and her color blanched, doubtless by the agitation of mind under which she has labored during the past few weeks. She designs residing in Georgia, it is said at least for the residing in Georgia, it is said at least for the residing in Georgia. see him after he was taken to the casemates of

right arm, which was broken by the fall from the carriage, was on Monday released from the bandages in which it had been confined since the fracture, and the Secretary made the first use of his hand in countersigning the President's proclamation of that date.

Seward s system, and purges out the humors that make disease. 3m18

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Tellet Seap, in such universal demand is made from the choicent materials, is mild and emember of that date.

The Portland Advertiser says that the town treasurer of Gorham, Samuel W. Lord, has cheated the town out of \$9508, the past three years. A committee of investigation reported that deficit not accounted for in his accounts.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Completion follow the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin.

Special Actices.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 27th and Queenstown 28th May, arrived at Halifax. N. S. June 7.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Sir J. Walsh asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government had received any formal and official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama or any other confederate cruisers, alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston eaid a correspondence had been going on for some time between the two Governments on the subjects of the prizes taken by the Alabama or any other vessels of the same kind. We had received within the last few days further correspondence on the subject, through Mr. Adams, but there had not yet been time to reply to it.

He might add that in that correspondence in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston with the united States, would consider the propriety of sending the squadron to the coast of Cuba to effectually terminate the slave trade.

SheepWashTobacco

I hereby certify, that I have been familiar with all the processes employed by the South Down Company in the manu-facture of their "Sheep Wash Tobacco," and that the article prepared under Mr. Jaques' Patent contains all the useful principles

No representation has been made as to stronger, it will destroy those insects which infest the skins o CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

Assayor to the State of Massachusetts,

Consulting Chemist.

JAMES P. LEVIN, Agent South Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston.

RENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland; DORR & CRAIG, Augusta; J. H. PHILBRICK, Skowhegan; N. S. HARLOW, Bangor. Agents Wanted in every Wool District.

No. Vassalboro', June 5 1865. NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

A CARD TO MAINE SOLDIERS. In reply to numerous inquiries, in person and by letter, the undersigned thus publicly to announce that he is not connected with any War Claim Agency
Sidiers and others needing the services of such an Agency will do well to apply to CAPT. G. P. COCHRANE, Augusta, who has been in the United States Service, knows the wants of soldiers, and will faithfully and honestly attend to the requirements of his duties.

Portland, Me, May 23, 1865.

A POINT ON WHICH ALL PHYSICIANS AGREE.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one

GEN. GRANT'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS Practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the gratulating the Armies upon the suppression of infirmaties, had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remthe rebellion, the destruction of slavery and the edy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity

by Gen. Grant, on the 2d of June:

"Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—

"By your patraotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, and by your magnificnt fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution country and endurance."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been lotroduced into the United States Army, and to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and

A Thiog of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Conrentrated Extract Sarsaparilla in President Johnson has made a peremptory dependent Johnson has made a peremptor dependent Johnson has made a peremptor d

EVERY ONE SHOULD USE

That splendid preparation for the Hair, which is fast becoming to popular, and so much inquired for. No one who has ever used it, will ever give up its use.

It is a Vegetable Compound, and contains no injurious propurities whatever.

Family Dye Colors. We know of nothing that so

residing in Georgia, it is said at least for the BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

ITCH. (WHEATON'S SAIT Rheum. UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Sait Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 Cents; by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Pottor, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG.

This wonderful salve has never been known to fail. Cures \$100 BOUNTY:

Try a box and you will never be without it. Cures all Horse EBEN FULLER, Agent.

To Purify, Eurich the Blood, and Beautify the complexion use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract baraparilla. One bottie equals in strength one gallon of the lyrup or Decoction. OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR OR MEDICINE.

Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. 1 OOTE, M. D , No. 1130 Broadway, New York. Not a Few of the Worst Disorders that Afflict nankind arise from corruptions of the blood. Helmbold's Ex-ract of Sarssparilla is a remedy of the utmost value, 3m18

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS.
PHIKE FOR \$1 00.

Address
F. D. BOWEN, Box 220,
Baston, Mass.

G. P. COCKPANIE

Blacking, Blueing, &c. Use the Liquid or Army will be sure to like them. "To BE OR NOT TO BE; THAT'S THE QUESTION."-The quest

Quantity vs. Quality.-Helmbold's Extract

aparilla—The dose is small. Those who desire a lar ntity—and large doses of Medicine—ERR 3m18 The Markets.

	AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.					
	TUESDAY, June 12, 1865.					
	[Corrected we Mulliken & Co.,	and W.	J. Mc H. Em	Arthur, J. Hedge	& Co.,	C. I
	Flour,	\$7 00 to	14.00	Clear Salt Pork,	\$18.00 to	22.0
,	Corn Meal,	1 15 to			12 to	1
	Rye Meal,	1.50 to	_	Lamb W th,	15 to	
	Wheat,		none	Turkeys W th.	17 to	20
	Rye,	1 25 to	_	Chickens, W th.	17 to	20
	Corn,	95 to	1.10	Clover Seed,		non
t	Barley,	1.00 to	1.25	Herdsgrass,		none
e	Beans,	2 00 to	2 50	Red Top,		none
	Oats,	60 to	70	Hay, W ton,	15 00 to	18.00
t	Potatoes,	25 to	35	Lime,	1.25 to	1.4
e	Dried Apples,	13 to	14	Ficece Wool,	45 to	ā
8	Cooking Apples,	1 00 to	1 12	Pulled Wool,	50 to	6
	Butter,	22 to	25	Sheep Skins	1 00 to	2 00
n.	Cheese,	20 to	22	Hides.	54 to	0 6
-	Eggs,	20 to	23	Calf Skins,	15 to	1
	Lard,	22 to	25	Lamb Skins.	25 to	50
r	Veal,	5 to	6	Wood, hard,	7 00 to	8 00
e	Round Hog,	13 00 to		Wood, soft,	8.00 to	
	1	_				

THE CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865.

NIS Week, PRICES. 1231 2510 500 VIVES—First qual. 13,0) @ 13,75 Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 11,00 @ 12,75 weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 10,00 @ 11,75 and dressed beef. Working Oxen—none.

Mich Cows—\$35 @ \$70; extra, \$75 @ 100; ordinary, \$28

Mitch Couss—\$55 \$70; extra, \$75 \$\omega\$ 100; ordinary, \$28 \$\omega\$ 40.

Mitch Couss—\$55 \$\omega\$ 570; extra, \$75 \$\omega\$ 100; ordinary, \$28 \$\omega\$ 40.

Mitch Couss—\$55 \$\omega\$ \$\omega\$ 570; extra, \$75 \$\omega\$ 100; ordinary, \$28 \$\omega\$ 40.

To sell IRELAND'S CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF THE REBELLION. Comprising the Battles, Raids, Skirmishes, &c., from the commencement of the war to the A-sassination of Presidents—\$760.

Mitch Couss—\$55 \$\omega\$ Hides—7 @ vc. Casy Salar. 100, Tallow—7@5\c. Pats, sheep—\$203@\$2,50; Lambs'\$1,25 @ \$1.50. Stores— Vholosale, 12\chi d 15\chi \mathfrak{P} | lb.; retail, 16 @ 20

O.O. Tallow—12030:

Pitts, sheep—\$203 @ \$2,50; Lambs' \$1,20 @ plow.

Pitts, sheep—\$203 @ \$2,50; Lambs' \$1,20 @ plow.

Stores—Wholesale, 12} @ 15je # jb.; retail, 16 @ 20

Fat hogs 10c.

Wash 15j. W Cowley 6; J Abbott 4;

W Clark 2; E Bl. Carlon 2

KENARKS.—The number of cattle over the Northern reads the result, this week was 417, or nearly 100 less than last week. The number of buyers was also rather small, still the demand was fully easier the stock, all the while complaining that prices are higher, while the drovers complain that they are lower than last week.

A FAMILY CARRIAGE,
Built by one of the best builders in Philadelphia. In good order. Price \$200. Also,

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY,

While the drovers complain that they are lower than last week.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY,

While the drovers complain that they are lower than last week while the drovers complain that they are lower than last week.

WEAL CALVES—The supply is large, too large, the butchers weeks.

WEAL CALVES—The supply is large, too large, the butchers weeks.

WEAL CALVES—The supply is large, too large, the butchers week.

No droves from Maine were reported that week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—BOVES FROM MAINE.

RECIPES.

The following recipes will be malked to those desiring, for 25 the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade on commission, and prices range from \$ to 7 cls \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by the complaining the subchers of the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade on contracted or adapting it to any desired with the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade on the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade on contracted or adapting it to any desired with the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade or contracted or adapting it to any desired with the supply of good mutton sheep is considerably smaller than grade or contracted or adapting it to any desired within the supply and the business of the day was done up in good or the best builders in Phi

noweek ago and the Atomy survey constrainer inject. Into moment lots of New England sheep sell much as last week—from to 8c for most lots. The River lambs are mostly sold from \$5 os \$8 \text{P} head; those from Maine \$4 to \$5.

LIVE POULTRY.—There were some 400 hens and 100 turveys at Cambridge. B. B. Chase had some reason to crow over the quality of 75 of these. Sid at 20 to 21c \text{P} ib, live weight

In Montville, May 21st, Dea. Asinalitic Busery, agost 1 month and 1 day.

In the Sixth Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., April 18th, Capt. John Goldthwait, of the 1st Me. Vet. Vols., aged 22 yrs. 10 mos.

In Kingston, N. C. April 9th, of typhoid fever, Surgeon Edward E. Lyon, of LeCentre, Ill., aged 30 years.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE Halsted's Patent Impr

NEW ENGLAND

Screw Steamship Company,

BEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Captain

STEAMSTONE STEAMSTON

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Captain W. Sherwood, and "FRANCONIA." Capt. H. SHERWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Pier 9 North River. New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. These vessels are fitted up with fine a cocommo intainos for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage with State Room, 36. Cabin passage, \$5. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

FOR freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. GROMW*LL & GO., No. 86 Weststreet, New York. Portland, May 29, 1865.

IN Consideration of ten dollars paid me by my minor son, Is consideration of ten dollars paid me by my minor son, Is consideration of ten dollars paid me by my minor son, Is and Lovelov, I hereby reliquish to him the remainder of his time; and I shall not claim his wages nor pay any of his flate.

Witness: D. T. Ward.

Witness: D. T. Ward.

FIREEDOM NOTICE.

I'M EEDOM NOTICE.

Sidney, June 2, 1865.

3w26

WITNESS CONTROL SERVICE OF TABER, Agent, Vassalboro', Mc., or the protection, A. M. HALSTEAD, Of The Preval St., N. Y.

Sweeperson's Market of the Malastead of the object of this time; and I shall not claim his wages nor pay any of his fine to the steamers as the special of the steamers as the state of the state of the state of the state

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS AND PATENT FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, BEST KEROSENE OIL, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal

Also, sole Wholesale Agent for Tilden & Co.'s

SOLID AND FLUID MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
ALKALOIDS AND RESINOIDS,
PHARMACEUTIOSUGAR COATED PILLE AND GRANULES.
BY Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. 1 yeow27

COUNTRY DWELLING FOR SALE,
Situate near West Farmingdale Post Office, on the
County road leading from Hallowell to Litchfield, 4

miles from Hallowell and 4 from Gardiner, with 4½ acres of land,
60 large apple trees, all engrafted with the choicest varieties of
fruit; together with Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, Ourrants,
Gooseberries, &c. The buildings consist of a large 1½ story
house with 2 kils, Woodhouse and Stable adjoining; built in
modern style and in first rate repair. For further particulars
enquire at the Insurance Office of the subscriber, two doors north
of the Hallowell Post Office.

M. W. FARE,
June 12, 1865.

Worth New Fortland, May 31, 1865.

Sw26

The G. FROM 50 CENTS.

AGENCY. SETH E. BEEDY & CO., Office, 145 Meening Building, nearly opposite the Stanley House.

AUGUSTA, ME. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, AND BOUNTY LIND OBTAINED.

S100 BOUNTY! \$402 Burns, Cerns, Bunions, Rheumatism, and Piles. Only 25 Cents abox.

4w21 EBEN FULLER, Agent.

Why Injure the Complexion by Powders and Washes which choke or fill up the pores of the akin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you wast smooth and soft skin use Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

3m8

DALLEY'S GALVANIC CATTLE SALVE.

\$100 BOUNTY! \$402

States

\$100 BOUNTY! \$402

FORDING TRUE HOUNTY In action, or in the line of duty, or the FULL BOUNTY or in the line of the confistment. Also:

\$100 BOUNTY! Discharged from the U. 8, Service by reason of wounds received in Battle, on Skirmish, on Picket or in Action, or in the line of duty, or the FULL BOUNTY.

\$100 Bounty to the Wilders of MINE MONTHS

**BIDE MONNEY, Statistical Complexion of the Individual Complexion of the Individual Complexion of Com

PENSIONS for Mother, Sisters, or Orphan Children obtained OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED, And Certificates of Nor-Indebtedness procured without delay. We have an experienced Agent in Washington, D. C., to attend exclusively to these claims. MONEY ADVANCED to Soldiers on all just claims. Advice

N. B. No charge in any case until the dues are collected from the United States and paid over to claimant.

BETH E. BEEDY.

References by Permission. Hon. Lor M. Morrislle, U. S. Senator; Hon. E. Plint, Secretary of State: Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C.; Hon. Nathan Dars, State Treasurer; Hon. John H. Rick, M. C.; John. A. Petrers, Attly General of Maine; A. P. Davis, Provost Marshal 3d District of Me.; Geo. E. Brickett, Surg. U. S. Hospital; Mar. James Mann, Paymaster U. S. A.; Maj. Fred. Robes, Phymaster U. S. A.

G. P. COCHRANE & CO.

and Navy Paste Blacking, and also the 'Laundry Blue,' made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your grocer for them; you And all claims against the Government, collected.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO CLAIMS CASHED. TBUY METAL TIPPED SHOES for children's woney Advanced during Settlement of Accounts.

Sold everywhere.

Woney Advanced during Settlement of Accounts.

Office under Starbird's Photograph Rooms.

WATER ST. { AUGUSTA, ME. Office under Starbird's WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

G. P. COCHRANE. 27tf GEO. G. DAVIS. TECUMSEH.

This beautiful black Stallion. of Black Hawk extraction, half brother to Gen. K-ex, who can trot his mil in 2.50, and weighs 1900 lbs., will be kept for service, WEDN ISBOAY and SATURDAY of Alexander's stable, Bruni ick Village.
FRIDAY, at Perkins' stable, Bath.
The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber

The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber at New Meadows, Brunswick.

TERMS: By the season, \$10; Single Service, \$6.

All mares disposed of previous to the time of foaling, will be considered with foal, unlers proved to the contrary. All casualties at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM GROSS. Brunswick, May, 1865.

TO FARMERS IN VASSALBORO'.

The subscriber will keep, on the road leading from East Vassalboro' to the Town House, the Red Durham Bull YOUNG DAMON, (3 years old) sired by Damon the 3d. Terms \$1.00.

CHAS. H. POPE, 3w27

FROM the subscriber in Thorndike, a three year old MARE COLT, dark red. black mane and tail, with white star on ferchead; when last heard frem she was near Etna Depot in Penobacot County. Any one giving information by letters or other, ise concerning her will will be suitably suitably rewarded.

1. B. S. B. J.H.

27tf

27tf

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber near Brown's Corner, on the 3d of June, one pair YEARLING STEERS. The owner is requested to pay-charges and take them away.

June 12, 1865.

Ruo7

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, June 10, 1865

APPLES. Green & bbl \$7 50 \$\infty\$ 8.0, Sliced, \$\phi\$ bi 10 \$\infty\$ 11.

BUTTER, Country bbl \$23\infty\$ 25, Choice Table 25\infty\$28, store

BUTTER. Green So Clark.

Sidney, June 13, 1865.

BOTTER. Country \$\psi\$ bush \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Pea \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Blue Pod \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Pea \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Blue Pod \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Pea \$\frac{1}{2}50.002 62, Blue Pod \$\frac{1}{2}50.00

NEW YORK MARKET......June 12.
Flour—Super State \$5,50 @ 6.50; Roun! Hoop Ohio, 6,85@, 75 ; Western 5,55 @ 6.75; Southern 7,10 @ 12,00; Canada, 7,55 @ 8,50.
Wheat—Ohicago spring 138@1,40; amber Michigan, 1,70

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Court of Probate held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of May, 1865.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Mary A. Yeaton, widow of Rebern H. Yeaton, late of Reigrade, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:

Orderson, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

In Auburn, June 8th, J. W. Pray, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Ella Tacker, of Norway; D. B. Sievens to M. L. Webber, both of Paris.

In Portland, June 8th, Seth B. Hersey to Fannie E. Woodman; 9th, Albert S. Spaulding to Liszie B. Fagan.

HORSE HAY FORK

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have given my son, Francis J. Folsom, his freedom from this date. I shall thereform claim no wages of his carning nor pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

Attest: Willand Piks.

Fayette, May 26, 1865.

3w26

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day relinquished to my son, Charles H. Chardles, the remainder of his time during his minority; that I shall claim no more of his earnings also that I shall lay no debts of his contracting after this date.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. ONE TO TWELVE STOPS! IN CASES OF

Oak, with Walnut Carvings, bony, engraved and gilt, lack Walnut and Ebony, richly carved

unrivalled by any other of their general class, whether Euro-For indorsement of the superiority of these instruments the

nufacturers refer with confidence to the most eminent ganists and artists generally of New York and other principal

sent by mail to any address. SALESROOMS: 274 Washington Street, Boston. 596 Brondway, New York. 3m25 WALLACE & CARPENTER'S

INDEPENDENT REVOLVING TOOTH

HORSE RAKE,

Patented December 1st, 1863.

ed to several new styles, just finished. Descriptive Catalogue

Patented December 1st, 1863.

The following are a few testimonials to the value of this Horse Rake, selected from a large number of certificates in the possession of the Agent, copies of which will be forwarded to any person on application to him.

GOSHER. N. Y. 1864.

Messrs. Wallace & Carrenter—Sirs: I have used your patent Revolving Tooth Horse Rake to my great satisfaction. I have used and seen in use a great many kinds of patent Horse Rakes, but your Rake I consider the best I ever saw. In the slightness of draft, and ease with which it is revolved, your Rake surpasses any other. I find it suitable for rough as well as subsort ground; siso for raking damp, green, coarse or fine hay. In short the durability and perfection of its working, satisfies me that it is the Rake—one that I can recommend to every Farmer. Yours truly, ALFRED D. HOPKINS.

TO THE FARMERS OF MAINE. MR. JOHN U. HUBBARD of West Waterville, formerly of the firm of MATHEWS, HUBBARD & CO., late a member and foreman of the Duan Edge Tool Co., would inform his friends and the public that he has entered into Copartnership with W. P. BLAKE, L. D. EMERSON and C. E. FOLSOM for the

nder the name of HUBBARO, BLAKE & CO. The members this firm are all practical workmen, with the reputation of eing the best in the country, and having built a new shop with being the best in the country, and having built a new shop with new and improved machinery, are now prepared to manufacture Scythes and Axes of a superior quality.

We intend to do the most important part of the work ourselves, and with twenty-five years experience in the business, we flatter ourselves we can, and do not hesitate to promise that we will make a better article for those who patronize us. than can be found elsewhere, having our double extra steel made to our order, and stamped with our name in England, and having seven years' experience in working the same kind of steel into double refined scythes for the Dunn Eige Tool Company, (by which they became so celebrated) we shall profit by that experience in manufacturing for ourselves.

We do not intend to let any of our goods pass our hands but such as we have confidence in and will give satisfaction to our customers. The work in the shop will be conducted under the superintendence of Messrs. Hubbard and Folsom, who work upon the aquare, while the outside affairs will be attended to by Mr. Emerson, who acted as agent for the Dunn Eige Tool Company for the past year, and we hope by a strict attention to business and a firm reliance upon the quality of our goods, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

HUBBARD, BLAKE & CO. 4w26*

JUST RECEIVED a superior article of

OOLONG TEA. ast imported, which will be sold at old prices, together with SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

Plans and specifications can be seen as soon as architect can repare tkem.

G. W. RICKER.

Augusta, May 30, 1865.

G. W. RICKER.

25

the syrup is administered.

FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
ALL THE INSTALLMENTS. I am prepared to collect for all soldiers discharged by reason of wounds, the full amount of bounty promised at the time of their enlistment.

Also \$100 bounty for widows of nine months volunteers, killed in action.

Apply either personally or by letter. Advice free.

B. H. HINDS,

Late State Agent at Washington.

Corner of Bridge and Water Streets,

Augustn, Maine.

CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE,

20 and 22 Canal Street, (opposite the B. & M. R. R. Depot) Boston. 6m9

MPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN!

FRESH TURNIP SEED, BY MAIL. The new Sweet German Turnip is incomparably the best for winter use or late keeping. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the oruntry. A priced list of the above and all the other desirable turnips, with directions, will be sent gratis to any address by return of mail.

B. M. WATSON,

4w24 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

THE CHINESE-JAPAN

MANIFESTO !! The "Wise Men of the East?" (East of the Kennesso") are making good the old saying, "give a monkey rope enough, and he will hang himself" This "band of brothers" have some out in a card in the Boston Daily Advertiser, and, CLAIMING TO OWN THE STATE OF MAINE, are DICTATING TERMS to the capitalists of Boston, New York, and "ALL OUTSIDE BABSARIANS." They say, "We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice to all Bunners or Solicitors of Orders by Samples, not residents of this State, that we will complain of and prosecute any one for selling or offering for sale any goods, wares o merchandise as above within the limits of this State

It has been agitated in State and Wall streets whether this was not another phase of the rebellion, breaking out "East of the Kennebec,"—so like the spirit of the slaveholders of the South does this defiance to the customs and civilisation of com The attention of those desiring very elegant furniture is invit-d to several new styles, just finished. Descriptive Catalogue

WHITE SLAVES.

i. e., the RETAILERS OF MAINE, are (in the imaginations of these

What say you, Retailers of Maine, to this barefaced attern to cut you off from the privilege of ordering goods in your own places of business by samples shown you, putting you to the trouble to go to the usholesale dealer, or order "in the dark," without samples, or take the stuff that is thus attempted to be no rights or privileges unless granted you by the "Lords of Creation," who at some time quietly got a law put into the Statutes that they might rule the rest of the inha

ti-Republican Statute. What say you, Hotel Keepers and Livery Stable men Maine? Will not your business suffer for the benefit of the monopolists? Have you no rights? It is expected that an Goshen N. Y., January, 1865.

Messrs. Wallace & Carrent. Gents: I saw your Independent Revolving Tooth Rake work last summer in my meadow, where I thought it hardly possible for any rake to work. It worked well and easy. The ground was rough and the clover very heavy and very much down and about half cut, so I consider it as bad a place as a person could try a rake. My horse drew it with ease, while it could scarcely draw my old rake, which is one of the plain revolvers.

DAVID E. UASE. amendment is to be made to this Statute by those "East of DAVID E. CARE.

One of the plain revolvers.

DAVID E. CARE.

GOSHEN, N. Y., January, 1865.

Messrs Wallace & Carenteres—Gents: I used your Independent Revolving Tooth Bake last season in all kinds of grass, and on all kinds of ground. I worked it with perfect case, all though I am nearly seventy years of age and also lame. I am perfectly satisfied that it will beat anything that was ever got in the shape of a Horse Bake.

B. SERONG.

B. SERONG.

The last of the Renness.

Express Company, and the Company itself? Will not this question, it can be company itself? Will not this question, it can be company itself? Will not this question, it can be company itself? Will not this question.

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Express Company, and the Company itself.

Express Company, and the Company By addressing Mr. JAMES WILSON, Augusta, Agent for the New England States, any information to persons desirous of purchasing State, County, or Town rights, will be cheerfully liven.

Censes to sell, but AFIER ALL, naving an information to persons desirous of purchasing State, County, or Town rights, will be cheerfully liven.

Censes to sell, but AFIER ALL, naving an information the goods ARE OWNED by somebody who has lived Five the goods ARE OWNED by somebody where the goods ARE OWNED by somebody who has lived be deprived of the low prices and good goods that you will AL WAYS GET WHERE THERE IS COMPETITION ? Or do you wish to make a few men virtually "rulers over you." to set the prices and give you the qualities they please, poor or good, the way they can make the most money out of it?"

See to it that the representative from your town or district is in favor of "wiping out" this "blue law" put into the statute Ladies of Maine ! Whatever else may be done in this matble and stylish boots and shoes with

THE C-O-D MAN'S

STAMP AND WARRANT

UPON THEM which you will find in another advertisment in this paper

For every pair that proves defective A NEW PAIR WILL BE GIVEN YOU it would be unreasonable to expect a new pair.

does the fair thing by you. See to it that you are not deprived "by the Statute" of getting the boots and shoes you like HENRY DAMON. 18, 20 & 22 Milk Street.

BOSTON. 6 #23 MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,



aid, on receipt of \$1. Addre S. H. SYLVESTER, Taxidermist,

Middleboro', Mass.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
And dealer in

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS

ABD

TOILET GOODS.

Corner of Water St. and Market Square,
AUGUSTA, ME

May 19, 1865.

DAMON, SHERBURNE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINDOW, HOT-BED AND GREEN-HOUSE

GLASS.

OR. A UNSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Anthmas, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his own child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cared, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will serd to those who wish it the receipt, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does at once take hold of and disapsate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, falliure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lings, sore throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomesh, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

[T'The writer will please state the name of the paper they see the advertisement in. Address

CRADDOCK & CO.

3m2:

1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

DANA'S SHEEP LABELS.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED to manufacture and sell as IMPROVED OHURN in this and other States. For further particulars address.

AUGUSTA, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED to manufacture and sell as IMPROVED of further particulars address.

BY The subscriber will keep on his farm in Jack of further particulars address.

Grate, and Furnace Coal. For sale by D. WALDRON, Agent.

Augusta, May 1, 1866.

Augusta, May 1, 1866.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EASTPORT, CALAIS AND ST. JOHN. TWO TRIPS A WHEK.

ON and after Monday, March 27th, the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. E. Field, will leave Saliread Wharf, that of State Street every MONDAY at \$0'clock, P. M.; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. E. B. WHENESTER, will have every THURSDAY at \$0'clock, P. M., for Bastport and St. John. Returning, will leave St. John every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Bastport, Portland and Boston.

At Eastport the Steamer "QUEEN" will connect for St. Andrews, Robbinston, and Calais, with the New Brunswick and Canada Basiway for Woodstock and Houlton Stations. Stage Coaches also connect at Eastport for Machine and the immediate places.

places.
At St. John the Steamer Expenses will connect for Windsor Digby and Halifax and with Steamers for Fredericten, and the St. John river.

Through Tickets procured of the Agent or the Clerks on board the Steamers.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. C. EATON, Agent.

Portland, May 22, 1866.

FOR BOSTON.

The superior sea

EASTERN QUEEN,

CAPT. JASON COLLINS, Will leave Hallowell at 14, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., every Monday and Thursday for Boston Re-tarning, leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tusaday and Friday. The steamer AUGUSTA will connect with the Eastern Queen a Hallowell to and from Augusta.

AGENTS:—LONGFELLOW & SANBORN, Augusta; H. FULLER & SON, Hallowell; WM. W. BRADSTREET, Gardiner; J. T. ROBINSJN, Richmond; JOHN E. BROWN, Bath.

PORT & KEN. BAILBOAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. For 1865, commencing December 19, 1864.

Passenger trains will leave Augusta daily for Portland am Boston at 10 26 A. M.; Hallowell at 10 32. Freight Trains at Reproduce Passenger. 5.05 A. M.

Returning—Passenger Trains are due at Augusta from Persand at 4.15 P. M. and Freight Trains at 12 55 P. M.

Passenger Train for Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhe-ran, leave on arrival of train from Portland (4 15 P. M.) connecting at Kendall's Mills with train for Bangor.

CORNOTION tickets are sold at Augusta and all stations beasted Kendall's Mills.

EDWIN NOVES Superintendent

Dec. 15, 1864. EDWIN NOYES, Superintendent. EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE
WEST, At Low Prices, and Good to Return on and up to November 1st, 1866, via the Grand Trunk Railway, From Portland, Yarmouth, & Danville Junction,

From Portland, Yarmouth, & Danville Suitestot.

To Chicago and return,
To Detroit and return,
To Niagara Falls and return,
To Montreal and Quebec and return,
To Chicago and Milwaukie and return via Samia Line, including needs and state-rooms on Steamers.
Persons wishing to visit the West will find it for their interest to call on the Agents of the Grand Arnolt Railway, at all the Rai-road and St-amera offices in New England.

For further information apply to

M. FLOWERS,
Rastern Agent, Eastern Agent,
22 Wert Market Square, Bangor.
E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent, New York.
J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta. 24tf

GEN. KNOX

May be found at the stable of THOS. S. LANG
the coming season, as formerly. His services
will be limited to seventy-five marcs at \$100 to
Warrant, or \$75 for Season Service. SEASON TO COMMENCE MAY 1st, AND END AUGUST 1st Pasturing furnished at \$1.00 per week. Stabling \$3.00 per week. No risk of loss or accident taken.

TO BE SHOWN TO HALTER.

\$10.00 for best Knox Sucker, either sex.

5 10 0 21 best Knox Yearling Coit.

5 0 0 24 best Knox Yearling Coit.

20 00 0 24 best Knox Yearling Coit.

20 00 0 25 best Knox Years old Colt.

25 00 0 26 best Knox Years old Colt.

26 00 0 26 best Wo The following premiums are offered at the annual Waterville HORSE SHOW, viz 20 00 "best Knox two years old Colt.
10 00 "2t best Knox two years old Colt.
25.00 best Knox three years old Colt.
10.00 "2d best Knox three years old Colt.

To be Shows to Halter and in Harres. \$30 00 for best Knox four years old Colt. 15.00 " 2d best Knox four years old Colt. THOS. S. LANG. North Vassalboro', Feb. 6, 1865. This well known Stallion, sired by the Old Drew horse, dam a blood bay, called the Kenniston Mare) wil stand for service the present season at the private stable on Main street, next north of the Williams House. He is 10 years old weighs 1170 ba-, 16 hands high; color jet black. He received the first premium for stallions at the last exhibition of the North Kenneboo Agricultural The C-3-D Man will do the same thing by the retailer who

Society, trotting (without any previous training) a half mile is one minute and nineteen seconds.

TERMS. BINGLE SERVICE, Season, 25 00
WARRANT, Note or money required at first service.
HENRY TAYLOR,

Waterville, Me., April, 1865.

DREW HORSES. ired dollars will be offered for co of Drew Horses at the next exhibition of the North Kennebee Agricultural Society. Particulars hereafter. 3m19 HENRY TAYLOR. THE TROTTING STALLION

tock Horse in New England.
TERMS OF SERVICE WILL BE 450 FOR THE BEASON : to commence May list and end September 1st. Cash or satisfac-tory Note at time of service. All mares not proved to be with Foal can be returned the next season free of charge. All acci-dents at the risk of the owners. Mares sent from a distance provided with good keeping at reasonable prices. Bangor, April 24, 1865.

Bangor, April 24, 1895.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

BLACK HAWK.

THE pedigree of the above Horse is as follows:
Was sired by Black Hawk Clipper; Ollipper by Baldwin
Black Hawk out of a Sherman Morgan mac; Baldwin Black
Hawk by old Black Hawk owned by David Hill of Bridgport,
Vermont. Dam of said Horse was sired by as English horse,
raised in Banatead county, Canada Raat, known as the McVay
horse, sired by an imported horse. Baid mare is a fine business
mare and a good roadster.

Bigned,
JOHN MCLELLAN,
BANGLIALAN,
G. W. AIKES,
C. Malless KERBERDY, JR.,
G. W. AIKES,
C. M. HIBSARD, all of Troy, Vermont.

The above Horse will stand for the seaso for the use of marcs

The above Horse will stand for the season for the use of mare: WEEKS' MILLS (South Chins) on MONDAYS of each week and at the stable of the subscriber in Vassalboro', the remain-

YOUNG ETHAN ALLEN

I fley years old in June. He was sired by as on of the celebrated Ethan Allen of Mass.

His dam one of the best Messager mares in the Sta.c. His color dapple bay; weight 1300 fbs. well proportioned, light stepping, and as elastic style of action as any ten hundred horse. In symmetry he resembles the Old Horse, better known as the "fatton Horse," which he gets from his dam. He will stand for the use of mares the present season as follows:

MONDAYS at J. J. Hutchinson's until one o'clock P. M., at Readfield Corner till six P. M.; TUKSDAYS at M. Vernon; WEDNESDAYS at Young's Stable, Belgrade; THURSDAYS at my stable at North Bianchester; FRIDAYS at Daggett's Stable, Manchester X roads till two o'clock P. M., thesee to Hallowell, at Hallowell House stable, where he will remain till Saturday morning; SATURDAYS at A. We k's Stable, in Augusta.

Beason to commence the last Monday in May.

TERMS TJ WARRANT 45.00.

All casualties at the risk of the owners.

GEN. GRANT.

GEN. GRANT.

This Stallion is of the famous Drew Stock—weight 1100 pounds, 154 hands high, dark Chestnut Color, fast stepper, very stylish, perfectly docile, prompt driver. He is the horse for all uses. Let those interested in good sixed stock and fast blood call and examine him.

TERMS:

Mares at the risk of the owner. Colts helden on a warrant. GEO. M. ROBINSON.

This beautiful grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, will stand for service the present season at CANTON MILLS. He is six years old, stands fifteen hands high, weighs 1000 pounds, has a glossy, jet black color, nervous, elastic style of action, and a square, open, slashing gait. Farmers and breeders interested in raising good blooded, stylish and fast stepping horses, are respectfully invited to enamine this horse Terms to conure a foal \$10.

Onton, May 10, 1865.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

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The light is fading down the sky,
The shadows grow and multiply.

I hear the thrushes' evening song;
But I have borne with toil and wrong
So long, so long;
Dim dreams my drowsy senses drown,
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

My life's brief spring went wasted by,—
ly summer ended fruitlessly; *
I learned to hunger, strive and wait,—
I found you, love,—oh, happy fate!—
So late; so late!
Now ali my fields are turning brown,—
Bo, darling, kiss my cyclids down!

Oh! blessed sieep! oh! perfect rest!
Thus piliowed on your faithful breast,
Nor life nor death is wholly dreas.
O tender heart, since you are here,
So dear, so dear!
Sweet love, my soul's sufficient crown!
Now. darling, kiss my evelids down!

Our Story-Teller.

How We Trapped The Burglars,

We lived in a terrace at the time in which my tale is laid, in what we may term a sub-district of London, for we were within five miles of Charng Cross, and the month of December was upon Robberies had been frequent in our neigh-borhood, and no less than three houses out of the ten in the terrace had been entered by burglars and robbed, and yet no discovery of the thieves had taken place. So ably, also, had the work of entry been accomplished, that in no case had the inmates been alarmed; and it was not until the servants descended in the morning that the discovery of a robbery was made.

In two or three cases, an entrance had been effected through a pantry-window, by removing a pane of glass, and cutting a small hole in the shutter. This window was on the ground-floor, and could easily be reached, therefore, from outside. In the third robbery, an upper window was entered by means of a knife which forced back the fastening, and of course allowed the sash to be raised.
So rapidly had these robberies occurred, that

the whole neighborhood was alarmed. The police shook their heads, and looked knowing, but did nothing; and what was much to be lamented, failed to find any clue to the robbers, who, they at the same time asserted, were evidently not regular cracksmen.

Affairs had reached such a stage, that we used

to sleep with a revolver close to our bedside, when we happened to have a friend who came to stay with us a few days. This friend was an old ungle-hunter, and was au fait at every artifice by which the animal creation might be captured He was delighted at the idea of having an adventure with burglars, and scorned the belief that they were more than a match in cunning for even the average bush-hunter. It was in vain that we assured him it was an axiom that an accomplishand that instruments were used of such a nature as to cut holes in doors without noise, and, in fact, that through roofs and sky-light, down chimneys, and up water-spouts, an accomplished burglar could easily enter the best defended house

Our friend's argument was, that a burglar was a man on watch, who took advantage of the resa han on watch, who took availage of the leading asleep and unsuspected; "but," said he, "let my suspicions be raised, and I will defy any burglar to enter my house without my having due warning; because, although I may be asleep, still, I shall hear his approach, and can then make my arrangements to welcome him." Although we were not desirous of having our house robbed, yet we wished much that our friend's confidence should be taken out of him.

A few days after this conversation, the police informed us that several suspicious characters had been seen about, and recommended us to be on the alert. Here, then, was a good opportunity to test my friend's skill and wakefulness; so, having informed him of the policeman's warning, I asked him if he felt confident to undertake the

"Certainly," he replied; "I only demand dark lantern, and stipulate that you have a pair of goloshes beside your bed. I also must go to bed last, and no servant is to go down before me in the morning; nor is any one to walk about ring the night; then I will defy the burglars. Thus it was agreed that my friend was to act the part of guardian, and was to commence his charge on the ensuing night.

Three nights had passed, and no alarms had courred, and no robberies taken place; we began to think our alarms had been groundless; but ir friend said that now was the very time to be most guarded, for that no wise burglar would rob when he was expected; besides, he said, we have not had a windy night yet; it is when doors and windows rattle, and the chimney rumbles, that robberies are best effected, not when every strange noise is audible; thus, he said, he did not give up hopes of yet having something to say to the robbers before his visit terminated.

I usually sleep very lightly, and therefore awoke readily upon hearing a tap at my bedroom door during the fourth night of our watch. It was my friend's voice that answered me, and were requested to come out at once. 'As soon as I strike a lucifer match," I re

"Nonsense, man; a light will spoil the whole thing. Come in the dark; slip on a dressing-gown and your goloshes, and come at orce."

I was soon provided as he wished, and ready to end the stairs in the dark.

"Now, remember," said my friend, "there are seven steps to the first landing, twelve others afterwards, and the fourth step creaks abominably so be careful to descend without noise. The night was boisterous, and many a window and door shook and rattled, so that the slight

ise we made in descending the stairs, was not sufficient to have alarmed even the most keen-eared listener. We descended to the ground floor, entered the pantry, and then, standing per-fectly still, devoted ourselves to listening. In a very few seconds we heard a grating noise on the shutter, then an interval of quiet, and again a noise; presently the window was gently raised, and again all was quiet. The noise

heavy vehicle passing the house seemed to afford an opportunity for a more decided effort, for while the rattle of the wheels was loudest, a crack sounded from the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was forced, for the shutter was gently "Don't stir till I do, and hold your breath if

possible," whispered my friend in my ear.

I found the latter a dfficult request to comply with, for my heart was beating with rapidity, and thumping against my ribs in the most excit-ed way; still I stood quiet, and trusted to my Nothing could be more cautious than the pro-

ceedings of the robbers; the shutter was pushed back in the most slow and steady manner; had there been even a bell fastened to it, I doubt whether it would have been made to ring. At intervals, there was a rest from work, evidently for the purpose of listening, and then one of the robbers placed his leg across the window-sill, and lightly descended into the pantry.

The night, even out of doors, was very dark and in the corner where we stood it was black as Erebus. Our forms, therefore, were quite undistinguishable, and the only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing us.

The first burglar was soon followed by a second, whilst we could hear that a third, who was out side, was to remain there on watch.

"Now let's light up," said number two. "Not yet, till you push the shutter to," re-plied the other, "or the glim 'll be seen; then you come and hold the box."

The shutter was quietly pushed to, and both robbers moved away a few paces from the win-dow by which they had entered. By the quiet way in which they walked, it was evident that they were either without shoes or had on India rubber coverings. Of their size or weapons, we could see nothing, and I began to doubt whether our position was an agreeable one, as I was armed with only a sword, a weapon, however, I knew how to use; whilst of my friend's means of of-

light revealed the faces and forms of the men we had captured, our humble self, although no great pugilist, yet felt able to defeat either of them if it came to a matter of fists; and I must own that the pale and astonished faces of the men were not

advantage of surprise; he can select the time at which he makes his attack, and as his proceedings are carried on cautiously, he enters a house before he is heard. Few men, would, however, renture to do so unless they previously had good information as to the interior arangements of the house; these they obtain either from servants, tradesmen, or some who visit the locality, or they come them selves as tramps, or with some trifle to sell. Thus, if there are bells to the doors or windows, they find it out; and they know tolerably well the domestic arrangements of the locality they propose trying their skill upon. There are, too, conventional methods of protecting a house, such as bolts, bars, chains, locks, &c., all of which requires merely time and proper instruments to overcome. It therefore occurred to me that novelty and symplicity combined would be more than a match for the course intellect of the burglar, and thus I made my plans, which you see answered very well."

There are to the time at ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their ways lower their voices when they talk to their sister and tell of the sports, in which she takes almost as much interest as they do, while in turn she instructs them in all the little minor details of home life, of which they would grow up ignorant if no for her. And what a shield she is upon the dawning manhood wherein so many temptations lie. Always her sweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanity, a living sermon on immorality. How fragrant the cup of tea she hands them at the evening meal; how cheery her voice as she relates the little incidents of the day. No silly talk of incipient beaux, or love of young men on the

very well."
"No doubt about that," we replied.

was a key.

"This is nearly all the apparatus," he said; "but you notice some thread fastened to the key; trace that thread, and you will find it passes through that small hole in the sash; from there it goes down to the back yard; and now you will seem to read of the work of the work of the sash; from there a sister's memory will be consecrated where a sister's memory will be consecrated. comprehend my plan. I know that no man ground of the past.

could approach the back part of the house without walking up the back yard, which is only who tear their aporns, and cut the table-cloths, four yards wide. I therefore tied across the back and eat sugar, and are themselves the sugar and yard, and about two feet from the ground, some salt of life. Let them dress and undress their fine black thread; this was made fast on one side, doll babies to their heart's content, and dont tell fine black thread; this was made fast on one side, but slipped through the loop, and led up to my window on the other. The thread then passed through the hole I had bored in the window sash, and was then made fast to this key. Under the key I placed the tin box, you see; and over the key was a bar. to prevent its being dragged up more than six inches. Each night, before I went to bed, I just drew the string tight, and fastened it in the yard, taking care to free it before morning, so as to keep the plana secret. If, then, a would not be with tears, for a great many little girls lose their hold suddenly, before the door from which they have just escaped is shut, and find their way back to the angels So be gentle with the darlings, and see what a track of sunthey and, the string was pressed against, the key

the yard, the string was pressed against, the key was drawn up sharply against the bar, and the string broken, when the key, of course, fell into the tin box, making quite noise enough to wake me. Immediately the string would fall to the CONVERSATION AT HOME. ground; and the person who had done all this would not have felt anything, the resistance being so slight. I must own I should have preferred horse-hair to thread, but as it was, the latter in their homes. Cecil says: "The oninions, the horse-hair to thread, but as it was, the latter answered very well. I was fast asleep when the key fell, but immediately awoke, and taking my lantern outside my door, lighted it, and came to you, for I knew a man only in the back-yard could have dropped my key. So you see how the burglars were trapped, for you know all the rest."

"Certainly, you succeeded, and so we ought not in the proper of a family, a most important place must be given to the tone of conversation that prevails in their homes. Cecil says: "The opinions, the spirit, the conversation, the manners of the parents influence the child. If he is a fantastic man, if he is a geneaologist, knows nothing but who marries such a one, and so on, his children will usually catch those tastes. If he is a literative man, his very girls will talk learned."

"You see this thread," he said, grasping one that was near the door; "pull it."

"That thread goes down stairs, and is fastened across the front-window; but I have broke that planning and acting with that world before us. across the front-window; but I have broke that off as I went out of my room, so that it should not impede my journey down stairs. Thus I could at once know whether a man was approaching the at once know whether a man was approaching the across the front-window.

So that it should realities which we desire should rule their lives.

Now, I have heard a mother, who professed an earnest desire that her daughters should give up the front-window.

riceopie are detailly very siny, combined our friend, "when they hear suspicions noises of a night. The first thing they usually do is to light a candle, which proclaims to the robber that he has been heard, and must escape; then they go about the house with this candle, and make a Likewise a father will let the whole tone of his conversation be tinged with the prevailing vice of this, if a person were to listen intently, he would be abel to hear any suspicious noises distinctly, and decide upon their cause; then, as he must know his own house better than a robber, he is best off of the two in the dark; and when, having armed himself, he has quietly opened his door,
he may wait and listen until the robbers are heard
moving about, when he may take such steps as moving about, when he may take such steps as may seem necessary. If every person were merely to plan what was to be done in ease of robbers entering his house, and then were to carry out this if the occasion required it, burglary would be too denote any necessary. If every person were merely to plan what was to be done in ease of robbers entering his house, and then were to carry out this if the occasion required it, burglary would be too

nity, jeopardize their neighbors' property.

READ THE BIBLE. "Come and sit near me, and let me lean on

press you forward. I never found happiness till found Christ my Savior. Read the Bible—read the Bible. Let no religious book take its place. Instead of rather occasions for regret. We soil our own mind in thinking of them: we get a bad Through all my porplexities and distresses, I never read any other book, and I never felt the want of any other. It has been my hourly study; and all my acquaintances of religion, have been drawn from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books bout religion may be useful enough, but they will not do in the place of the simple truth of the

A LOVE MATCH AND STOCKING WEAVING.

The account of the origin of stocking weaving will interest our fair readers. A young man, falling in love with an innkeeper's daughter, married her, though she had not a penny, and he, by his marriage, lost his Oxford fellowship. he, by his marriage, lost his Oxford fellowship.
They soon became miserably poor, and the only in and out with level wings, or crossed each other means by which they could support themselves was the knitting of stockings, at which the woman was very expert. Sitting constantly together from morning till night, the young man observed, with great attention, the motion of his ballads full-chested, coral-combed, fountain-tailobserved, with great attention, the motion of his ballads full-chested, coral-combed, fountain-tail-wife's fingers in the dexterous management of her ed,) were inquiring for hay-seed in the back

Miscellaneous.

LITTLE GIRLS.

It came to a matter of fists; and I must own that the pale and astonished faces of the men were not indicative of any very great courage.

Our shout for police was shortly answered; and the burglars having been subdued by the sight of the revolver, the muzzle of which pointed first at one, then at the other, were captured by the police, three of whom were speedily on the spot, and conveyed to the lock-up; whilst we and a detective who had been brought down from London some days previously, examined the details by which the men had effected entrance.

"You were very lucky to hear them, especially on such a night," said the detective; when they're in they move like mice. We knew them; and I expect they'll get seven years."

The man was about correct, for one, the older offender was sentenced to six, the other to sleep again to-night, for it is three o'clock," said my friend.

"I cannot well imagine a home more incomplete than that one where there is no little girl, to stand in the void of domestic circle which boys can never fill and to draw all hearts within the magic ring of her presence. There is something about little girls which is especially lovable; even the wilful, naughty ways seem utterly void of evil, when they are soon followed by the sweet penitence that overlows in such gracious show-ers. Your boys are great, noble fellows, loving, and full of good impulses, but they are noisy and demonstrative, and dearly as you love them, you are glad their place is out of doors; but Jennie, with her light step is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and with her pretty dimpled fingers, unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on a thimble no bigger than a fairy's, and with some very mysercious combination of "doll rags," fills up a small rooker by mamma, with a wonderful assumption of womainly dignity. And who shall tell how the little thread of speech that flows with suoh sweet, silvery lightness from those innocent lips, twines in the following words:—

"The burgle and the feective of the man

to say in the family sitting-room, with father and mother, or, if ashamed to, there is no room for "Well now come up to my room," he contin- him there. Jennie's young heart has not been "Well now come up to my room," he continued, "and see the apparatus."

We entered his room, and there, close beside his pillow, was a tin box, in the bottom of which was a key.

In there. Jointe's young heart has not been filled by the pernicious nonsence which results in so many unhappy marriages or hasty divorces.

Dear girl, she thinks all the time of what a good home she has, what dear brothers, and on bended

burglars were trapped, for you know all the rest."

"Certainly, you succeeded, and so we ought not to be critical," we replied. "But suppose they had entered by the front window, instead of by the back, how then?"

will usually catch those tables. If he is a hereating is a hard, miserly man, such will be his children."

The coloring of his conversation permeates their minds like an atmosphere. If they hear nothing from father and mother, or talked of betwixt I did so, and immediately a tin cup dropped fail to become more or less materialists, and the the hand-basin. "Bringing the eternal world into their view,

at once know whether a man was approximately the back-door or had entered by the front-window, and in either case, I think in either case, I could hour together in talking before them of her own hour together in talking before them of her own matrices. Simplicity had certainly been adopted in the present case, but the means had shown themselves to be efficient.

former gaities; telling stories of her ball-room and theatrical experiences; entertaining them with anecdotes just calculated to inflame their with anecdotes just calculated to inflame their "People are usually very silly," continued our iend, "when they hear suspicous noises of a likewise. They have grown up accordingly de-

great noise, so that a man may have plenty of time to get away, or to hide himself. Instead of this, if a person were to listen intently, he would considers wealth and position the most important matters; the calculating and covetous heart wil peep through his words continually; and then he wonders to find his son growing up with a preco

dangerous and unsuccessful a proceeding to be popular or profitable, and thus might be given up for a more honest means of obtaining a livelihood; so that really we may consider ourselves to have done the community at large a benefit, when we capture any one of these gentry; while those who allow their houses to be robbed with impunity, jeonardize their neighbors, received.

Again, a household where gossip is the staple entertainment must furnish a set of weakly minds in its young people. How paltry, to have for one's keenest interest the clothes, servants, houses, families of one's neighbors; and all the you," said Wilberforce to a friend a few minutes before his death. Afterward, putting his arm great noble world of Godlying outside to be talkaround that friend he said:

"Let us talk of heaven. Do not weep for me:
I am happy. Think of me and let the thought
press you forward. I never found happiness till
found Christ are Series. Postation of the series world of cod lying outside to be talked about—His world of nature, of art, of science, of philanthropy, of history, of heavenly life!
Very closely allied to gossip is evil speaking.
The faults of our neighbors, their sins of omisour own mind in thinking of them; we get a bad familiarity with evil. Probably we will take the next step, and be among the 'fools who make a mock at sin." O, shame upon human nature for its vile propensity to find cause for mirth in brother's fall !—Christian World.

A NEW-ENGLAND BARN FLOOR.

It is a pretty little village, cuddled down among the hills, the clay soil of which gives them, to a pilgrim from the parched gravelly inland, a look of almost fanatical green. The fields are broad, and wholly given up to the grazing of cattle and sheep, which dotted them thickly in the breezy supplies. The open doors of a harm breezy sunshine. The open doors of a barn, through which the wind flowed rustling the loose wife's fingers in the dexterous management of her needles, and conceiving that it was possible to contrive a little loom, which might perform the work with more expedition, they soon began to make the experiment, which completely succeeded.

CONTROVERSY.

ed,) were inquiring for hay-seed in the background. What frame in what gallery ever enclosed such a picture as is squared within the groundsel, side-posts, and lintel of a barn-floor, whether for eye or fancy? The shining floor suggests the flail-beat of autumn, that plesantest of monotonous sounds, and the later husking-bee, where the lads and lasses sit around laughingly have under the swinging lanter.

our position was an agreeable one, as I was armed with only a sword, a weapon, however, I knew how to use; whilst of my friend's means of offence or defence I knew nothing.

I had not long to wait, for a lucifer was struck by one of the men immediately, and the room consequently lighted up; at the same instant my friend drew up the side of the dark lantern, and flashed the light upon the faces of the two men, at the same time showing them the muzzle of a revolver pointed towards them.

"If either of you move, I'll put a couple of bullets in him," said my friend, as he placed his a back against the window by which the men had centered. "Now, drop that crow-bar," he constinued, in a voice of authority; "down with it; and you," he said to me, "pull open the shutter, and shout for the police."

The idea that is usually entertained of a burglar is, that he is a man of great size, strength, and daring, and that he would in an encounter the perfection of all reasons."—Spring.

CONTROVERSY.

This very good reason for avaiding controversy where the lads and lasses sit around laughingly where the lads and the stall where the l

uncomfortable assumption of equality. It is the last thing the yeoman is likely to think of. They do not like the "I say, ma good fellah," kind of style, and commonly contrive to snub it. They do not value condescension at the same rate that he does who vouchsafes it to them. If it be a good thing for an English duke that he has no social superiors, I think it can hardly be bad for a Yankee farmer. If it be a bad thing for the sale of unterduke that he meets none but inferiors, it cannot be a bearing seven and three-tenths are continuous. duke that he meets none but inferiors, it cannot Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest p harm the farmer much that he never has the chance. At any rate, there was no thought of incivility in my friend Hobbinol's jibe at my kids, only a kind of jolly superiority. But I did not like to be taken for a city gent, so I told him I was born and bred in the country as well as he. He laughed again, and said, "wal, anyhow, I've the advantage of ye, for you never see a sheep the advantage of ye, for you never see a sheep shore, an' I've been to the opery and shore sheep myself in the bargain." He told me that there were two hundred sheep in the town, and that his father could remember when there were four times as many. The sea laps and mumbles the soft roots of the hills, and licks away an acre or

SILVER MINING IN NEVADA.

two of good pasturage every season. The father, an old man of eighty, stood looking on, pleased with his son's wit, and brown as if the Passa-

wampscot fogs were walnut-juice .- Fireside Trav-

The State of Nevada, with a population of 40,-000 inhabitants or less, took out of her mines, in gold and silver bullion, during the year 1864—as s shown by the statistics of exports-more than every man, woman and child in the State. It is more than an average of \$62 per month to each inhabitant. All this has been done, besides acoumulating wealth at home, without one-eighth part enough of the milling and mining machinery to make labor productive.

If a demand of \$40 to every inhabitants of the

Atlantic States of her 30,000,000, inhabitants were made, it would amount to \$1,200,000,000 which would exceed the entire amount of coin which would exceed the entire amount of coin and currency in the country. If the coin and currency were obliterated and put out of existence, and could be reproduced at the same rate in proportion to their 30,000,000 of population as the State of Nevada is producing gold and silver bullion, it would be replaced in gold and silver bullion, it would be replaced in gold and silver bullion, it would be replaced in gold and silver bullion. ver in less than twenty days.

The entire export of the United States in cot-

ton, tobacco, sugar, breadstuffs, merchandise and all other commodities, is less than \$450,000,000 a year, which is only \$15 to each inhabitant. The State of Nevada exports, in the single article alone, more than fifty times that amount to each inhabitant, besides accumulating at home more real wealth, in proportion to her population, that any other state or country on the face of the globe. The business of mining in Nevada is just in its infancy. In many districts where many mines are being opened, they have no machinery to make labor productive; but when machinery is alone. The state of the subscriptions at particles are sentenced by congress are mow on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that clitices of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Submake labor productive; but when machinery is

supplied equal to the demand, the product of gold dence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the and silver will far exceed all our calculations; as notes for which they receive orders. may be shown from the history of all silver min-ing. There is not in the Reese River country of Nevada a company, having its mine open, work-ing its own ores in its own mill, but takes out more thousands of dollars each month than it has

Oh the precious time that is buried in the

not waited and watched, and grown wreary?— Who has not some question in his heart to which a low, spirit voice replies, "Never more?"

There is a thread in our th is a pulse in our hearts; he who can hold the one knows how to think, and he who can other knows how to feel.

THE BEST KNOWN FERTILIZER.

FLOUR OF BONE.

EAGLE BRAND.

manner that flour is made from grain, without chemical pro-

The following quotations from Professor Liebig, recthe very first authority, are of the highest importance to all interested in agriculture :-

"Bone dust is the agent best adapted to supply phosphase of lime to the deeper layers of the arable soil, for which pur "Forty pounds of finely ground bone (if unadulters urhish more than twenty-two pounds of pure phosphate." "One pound of bone produces, in three season, ten pounds of orn; while one pound of guano, in a course of five years, makes

and grain grower to use a much smaller quantity, and to obtain the same season, all the benefit of what he uses. In this state of flour, it immediately assimilates with the soil, decomposi

up in the particles of bone, are not so easily or so rapidly dissolved as to be washed away and wasted; nor will the ammonia

is the most valuable and reliable fertilizer that has ever beer

n the world. We guarantee our article of "Flour of Bone" ion whatever. The chemical analysis is as follows :-

'I have made a chemical analysis of the 'Flour of Bone' may find it contains 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and 41 5-10 per cent. of animal matter. It is free from any adulteration, undergoing radid decomposition in the soil; and the ammonia produced by the decay of the animal matter acts as a powerful stimulant to the growth of plants, and increases their power in ropriating the phosphate of lime, which is required for the ction of the fruit or seeds.

> CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., State Assayer.

who have used it. Send for a pamphlet containing full information, directions for use, and testimonials.

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"BOSTON MILLING AND MANUF'T CO.,"

A. F. DEVEREUX & CO.

AGENTS, 15 MERCHANTS' BOW

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and a U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS. These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are

exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to

any bank or banker. The interest at 7.30 per cent. One cent per day on a Two cents " " " Ten " " " " Twenty " " " " \$100 One dollar " " \$5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly

nished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interes in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3-10ths in currency Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven

thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in higher rate.

reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent. in currency. This is The Only Loan in Market

will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantage Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty

make labor productive; but when machinery is scribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confi-

JAY COOKE,

May 15th, 1865. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, - - AUGUSTA, FREEMANS NATIONAL BANK. GRANITE NATIONAL BANK.

The precious time that is buried in the grave of murmuring! When the murmurer should be praying he is murmuring against the Lord; when he should be hearing, he is murmuring against divine providence; when he should be reading, he is murmuring against instruments; and in these and a thousand other ways do murmurers expend that precious time which some would redeem with a world.

The A lawyer somewhat disgusted at seeing a couple of Irishmen looking at a six-sided building which he occurred hithed up, the window.

See A lawyer somewhat disgusted at seeing a couple of Irishmen looking at a six-sided building which he occurred hithed up, the window.

couple of Irishmen looking at a six-sided building which he occupied, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them thus:

"What do you stand there for, like a pair of blookheads, gazing at my office? Do you take it for a church?" "Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinkin' so, till the divil poked his head out the windy."

Who has not some hope at sea? Who has not waited and watched, and grown wreary?

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1852 of M H. K. BAKER, Judge. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNT ... At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May. 1865.

URRICK HAWES, Guardian of Edward L. Horn, of Vas-salborough, in said County, minor, having presented his first account of Quardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Quosasp. That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, why the Probate Court to be ment at Augusta, in sanc County, on out the Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1865.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Mary Ann Hamlen, widow of Jacob Hamlen, late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having ceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks succesively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County sively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Bunton, Register. KENNEBEC COUNTY .. At a Court of Probate held As Augusta on the fourth Monday of May, 1865.

PAIRNAL WHITE, widow of Samuel C. White, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeksau

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Courtef Probate, held
Ast Augusta, on the fourth Menday of May, 1865.

MARTHA J. TAYLOR, Administratrix de bonis non, on the
Estate of Calvin Taylor, late of Clinton, in said County, deceased, having presented her request to be discharged from that
trust, and for the appointment of Samuel S. Foster:
Onderson, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested
by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine
Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth
Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, why the
same should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Court of Probate, held ARTEMAS LIBBEY, Administrator on the Estate of George
Williams, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having
presented his account of administration of the estate of and
ceased for allowance.

presented his account of animassatation of the canacion said deceased for allowance:

Oaderen, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Frobate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAEER, Judge. H. K. BAEER, Judge. Attest: J. Bunton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court at Au-ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court of Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1865.
WILLIAM H. GOODWIN and BUFUS K. STUART, Administrators on the Estate of Rufus Hill, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ondered, That notice thereothe given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County. on the fourth Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

NOTICE ishereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrators at the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of EDWARD E SAVAGE, late of AUGUTA, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law durects: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 22, 1865.

25° MELVIN CUNNINGHAM. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administration

duly appointed administrator on the estate of JAMES NASH, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebtates I to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 22, 1865. 20* EDWIN A. DOE. MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.

The largest and best selected Stock of BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES may be found at No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland. New books are received every week from the Sunday School ocieties and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New York and auston. So varied an assortment, comprising books adapted to the capacity of the child as well as adult, cannot be found in any one store in New England.

Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the books in the Library, can receive a lot for examination, and retreated as are not approved.

s are not approved.

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8m20 H. PACKARD & SON.

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TEH: CAYUGA CHIEF.



Rend the following. was badly tangled. In another field I cut from two acres 6 tons six hundred pounds well made hay—weighed when it was haulded in. It was logged every way. The machine cut both the above fields well. In my opinion, it has the best cutting apparatus of only mover. You can stop and start it in the grass without backing, thus proving it to be of easy draft. It was no harder for my horses than ordinary farm work. It is a strong and durable machine.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM,

Speaker House of Representatives,

Augusta, Maine.

Saco, Dec., 1864.

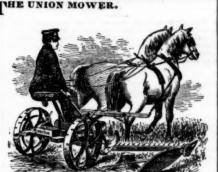
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J. S. GRANT, Edney Center.

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THE UNION MOWER.



Old and young should use

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair

from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff. It is the best Hair Dressing and

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OHIO MOWER AND REAPER, The first successful Machine ever built with

Grand Gold Medal and Diploma, ffered, by the United States Agricultural Society for the beat Mowing Machine.

" " " 3 (or 1 horse) Among its many excellences and advantages are its simplicity of construction, portability, lightness of draft, case with which it is managed, a rear cut, a double jointed finger bar, folding it were entirely out of the way, a brace located outside of the drive rheels, not pushing the cutter bar into the ground, but pulling it up, attached directly to the pole; a rolling motion of the up and the summer of the fingers to rise and passiver stones, hummocks and hassocks, instead of running into hem and dulling the knives. over stones, hummocks and hassocks, instead of running in them and dulling the knives. All orders promptly attended to. This Machine is guaranteed to work to the entire satisfies

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers of Maine to THE

ONE HORSE MOWING MACHINE. A MACHINE PARTICULARLY ADAPTED

On exhibition and for sale at our store, NO. 153, 155, AND 157, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND. - - - MAINE

EMERY & WATERHOUSE. AGENTS FOR MAINE S. A. DANIELS, General Agent.

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE PILE DRIVER,

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superi PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the purpose of sinking desiring it.

Cash advanced on consignments of produce when re-

of of wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRO DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reason able price.) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rop Buil wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in wells in different localities.

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WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well 30 days after the soil pine has been driven. Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y.

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At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Spring-field, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1864, the premium of \$25 which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, WAS AWARDED TO THE UNION MOWER, although it was t into competition with nearly all the leading machines intry. With such a recommendation, it needs no argue convince the farmer that this is THE machine for him For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the follow

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two Drive Wheels.

Invented in the winter of 1864, at Canton, Ohio. Whice at the greatest practical field trails of Mowers and Reares ever held in the United States at Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1857, THIS MACHINE received the GREATEST NUMBER OF CREDIT MARKS entitling it to the

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FOR SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.—EASE OF DRAFT IT HAS NO RIVAL!

Local Agents will have the machine for sale at different points n the State, of which due notice will be given. Be sure an see his machine before purchasing any other patent.

ATWOOD'S

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use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and porta ble, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking

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APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. ARE YOU READY FOR THE QUESTION! THE C-O-D MAN Wishes to make you a proposition. He has BOOTS AND BHOES to sell you through the mediam of your Betail Stores. If he will truly and faithfully supply you with

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. and WILL MAKE GOOD THE WARBANT TO YOU, WIN you

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BOOTS AND SHOES. And authorizes all retailers to give NEW PAIRS in every instance where any radical defect appears in the stock or work, if the Boot or Shoe has not been worn to that extent that it would be unreasonable to expect a new pair. If but little worn, new pairs will be given with pleasure.

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VOL.

Our Home.

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DEPARTMEN